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SKETCHES

OF THE

HISTORY OF THE

TOWN OF CAMDEN, *Me.*

MAINE;

INCLUDING INCIDENTAL REFERENCES TO THE
NEIGHBORING PLACES AND ADJACENT WATERS.

BY JOHN L. LOCKE,
MEMBER OF THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HALLOWELL:
MASTERS, SMITH & COMPANY.

1859.

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P R E F A C E .

The early portion of these Sketches, originally appeared in the columns of a local press,* but upon the advice of others, whose opinions the writer regarded, it was decided to change, and enlarge the scope of the design, and issue the result in a more permanent form.

In order to make his work reliable, the writer has availed himself of the advantages of the principal public libraries, and State archives of Maine and Massachusetts; had access to many private collections of books, papers, and documents; consulted town, and society records, and examined every available source of written information within his reach. Besides the facts derived from the above sources, he has obtained a large amount of traditional knowledge from the lips of aged sires, some of whom have since deceased, and from persons of younger years. It will at once be perceived that the task of collating, and reconciling the conflicting statements of written authority, with those of oblivious octogenarians, has been no easy one, and, like that of deciphering obscure writing, has required much patience, and some perseverance. Undoubtedly, mistakes will be detected, but it will be found that they are such as will naturally occur in a work of the kind, where so many distinct facts and dates are involved.

In the progress of the early part of these Sketches, the writer had occasion to engage in a somewhat lengthy newspaper controversy, relating to the places visited by Capt. Weymouth, in 1605, the substance of which, will be found

* In the *Belfast Progressive Age*, extending through twenty-three numbers, commencing Oct. 22, 1857. In the same paper, also appeared the sixteen numbers of the writer's "Sketches of the Early History of Belfast," commencing April 10, 1856.

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PREFACE.

The early portion of this sketch is, naturally, devoted to the history of the subject, and upon the subject of the history of the subject, the writer has endeavored to give a full and complete account of the progress of the subject, and upon the subject of the history of the subject, the writer has endeavored to give a full and complete account of the progress of the subject.

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in the opening number of this book, and which was the basis of the discussion. The writer sees no sufficient reason why he should change the position he then assumed. In the fifth volume of the Maine Historical Collections, Hon. Wm. Willis, in an able article, takes the same view, as does the writer. In a paper read before the Maine Historical Society, at Augusta, the 19th of January, 1859, a gentleman from Bath maintains that the river discovered by Weymouth, was the St. Georges. Such a view appears more plausible than the Kennebec theory, but the writer is not prepared to endorse it from the great disagreement of distances that must be overcome, in order to correspond with Rosier's account. Limited space here forbids the filing of other strong objections to this newly broached theory.

During the collecting of his materials, the writer, while he has met with apathy and indifference from a few, has had occasion to appreciate the interest evinced by the many, who have willingly imparted to him the desired information. Among those who are worthy of especial mention in this connection, are the late James Richards, Robt. Thorndike, and Eph'm Barrett, and also James Thorndike, Nathan Brown, Simeon and Coburn Tyler, Asa Richards, Robert Harkness, Esq., Mrs. Lucy Eaton, Mrs. Mary Curtis, Benj. Cushing, Esq., Dr. J. H. Estabrook, Frederick Conway, Esq., Hon. Hiram Bass, Hon. E. K. Smart, Samuel Chase, Esq., N. L. Josselyn, Esq., and J. H. Curtis, Esq. And also the writer would recognize the well-timed, and voluntary assistance of Rev. John L. Sibley, Librarian of Harvard College, and the suggestions of Cyrus Eaton, Esq., of Warren.

With much diffidence, the writer now submits his work of unpretending merit, to his fellow citizens, and the public, hoping its errors and defects, will not be dealt too unkindly with, and that it may be accepted as a contribution towards the history of the DIRIGO STATE.

CAMDEN, FEB. 20, 1859.

J. L. L.

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HISTORY OF CAMDEN.

Number I.

Introductory Remarks—Martin Prince's Voyage—Geo. Weymouth's Voyage—Monhegan—A Mooted Question—The Statement—St. George's Islands—the Proof—"The Great River"—Weymouth lands at Goose River—"The Mountains"—The "Three Hills"—Description of the Country—A Resume—Weymouth's Departure.

AMONG the towns of Waldo County possessing claims of historic interest, perhaps there is none more entitled to notice than that of Camden. Although the date of its settlement is comparatively recent, yet, there are events connected with its locality, which date back anterior to our earliest colonial history.

As but a small portion of the early history of this town has ever been written, and as that part which is unrecorded, known only to the memory of our most aged citizens, is fast passing into oblivion, we purpose here to write a few sketches, the facts of which are not accessible to all, for the pleasure of the reader, and for future preservation.

We need not look abroad in quest of interesting historical reminiscences when they are so rife in our very midst, and, like scattered flowers, have only to be gathered in a cluster, in order to be appreciated and admired. Leaving the complete history of this town for the pen of its future historian, we shall content ourselves with merely writing a few memorials, which we have obtained at sundry times from the lips of elderly witnesses, or gleaned from old records, books, and papers.

Of all the early voyagers who visited this coast up to the year 1603, Martin Pring, an English navigator, appears to have approached the nearest to Camden.

He entered Penobscot bay as far as Fox Island (which he thus named because of the silver gray foxes he saw there) and was highly pleased with the view he had of a "high country full of great woods,"—which, it is easy to conceive, he applied to this vicinity.

Capt. George Weymouth, who was dispatched from England in 1605, under the patronage of two English noblemen, with the ostensible purpose of discovering a N. W. passage to China, but manifestly to maintain the claims of Britain against the assumptions of France,—is the first European claimed to have visited this locality. Weymouth left Dartmouth Haven on the last day of March with a company of 29 persons,—all told,—and on the 17th day of May he descried land. James Rosier, the journalist of the voyage, describes it as follows: "It appeared a mean highland, as we after found it, being an island of some six miles in compass." "About 12 o'clock that day, we came to anchor on the north side of this island, about a league from the shore." "From hence we might discern the main land from the W. S. W. to the E. N. E. and a great way, (as it then seemed and we after found it,) up into the main we might discern very high mountains, though the main seemed but low land." * The island here mentioned is conceded by all historiographers who have written upon the subject of late years to be Monhegan,—and from this point we enter upon controverted ground. Before resuming the thread of the narrative we will here take a cursory view of the question that the reader may the better understand the subject. Until the year 1797 the places visited by Weymouth were a matter of conjecture,—Oldmixon supposing they were in the vicinage of James River in Virginia, while Beverly affirmed the *locale* to have been the Hudson River, N. Y. But had they read Rosier's journal attentively, or seen "Strachey's Account," they would not have fallen into such an error. In 1797 Dr.

* Weymouth's voyage in Mass. Hist. Coll. vol. VIII., 1624; also ditto in "Peregrina his Pilgrimages," IV., 1639. Holmes's Annals, I., 122

Jersey Belknap of Boston obtained the co-operation of Capt. John Foster Williams of the Revenue Service, to whom was submitted an abstract of Weymouth's voyage, and while on a cruise to this section of the State, he visited the Penobscot River and there discovered the identity of the places described by Rosier. The opinions of Dr. Belknap, founded upon the observations of Capt. Williams, have been adhered to up to the present year. John McKeen, Esq., of Brunswick, in a paper read before the Maine Historical Society at Augusta last March, repudiated the theory of Dr. Belknap, and contended that the Kennebec was the river up which Weymouth sailed. The latter views have been advocated by R. K. Sewall, Esq., of Wiscasset, while another writer† contends that the claim belongs to the Androscoggin River. We will here resume the account of Rosier, and touch upon these different opinions as we pass along, "The next day," continues the chronicler of the voyage, "because we rode too much open to the sea and winds, we weighed anchor about 12 o'clock and came along to the other island, more adjoining to the main and in the road directly with the mountains, about three leagues from the first island where we had anchored." Now by referring to a map it will be seen that the only islands "*about three leagues*" from Monhegan "*and in the road directly with the mountains,*" are St. Georges. Mr. Sewall distorts the narrator's meaning by making the Damariscove group, which are about *five leagues* distant, answer for the islands alluded to, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire are made to pass as "the mountains." In sailing over the spot a few weeks since,—where Weymouth doubtless made his observations,—we found the appearance presented, to precisely coincide with Rosier's account. The White Mountains were scarcely discernable, while Camden Heights were distinctly seen and were the first landmarks that attracted attention.*

Among these "islands" they harbored, or in other words, they anchored in St. George's Island Harbor, (which they named "Pentecost Harbor,") and not Boothbay Harbor, as Mr. Sewall contends. They afterwards "set up a cross on the shore side

* See Belknap's American Biography, vol. II., page 135 to 149.

† See *Balt. Tribune* of Aug. 13, 1857.

upon the rocks." This incident tends to identify the place. Strachey, who details the account of the unsuccessful attempt to plant the Popham colony at Sagadahoc in 1607, says that "St. George his island" was visited by the colonists, and states that "they found a cross set up, one of the same which Capt. George Weymouth left upon this island." * Establishing the fact that St. George's island was visited by the voyager, the presumptive evidence is, that Camden Heights are *the* mountains meant, as we shall further demonstrate. They afterwards sailed up "a great river," which was compared by those who had sailed with Sir Walter Raleigh, to "the river Orenoque," while others deemed it superior to the Rio Grande, and some before the river Soire, Seine, and Bordeaux. They sailed up this river some 60 miles. Strachey, in his "Account," which was compiled by him about the year 1618, states that this "great river" was the Sagadahoc,—now known as the Androscoggin.

The name of Sagadahoc at present, is applied to the place formed by the junction of the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers. It is evident that the river Strachey speaks of is the Androscoggin, and such is the view taken of it by one of the writers before alluded to. † When it is known that said river is only navigable as far as Topsham and Brunswick,—something like 10 miles above Bath—the inference is at once suggested that upon this point Strachey's evidence is only suppositive. If Strachey's account is the main prop of the argument, it will be seen how reliable it is on these premises. It might appear to be the Kennebec river, but the subjoined extract, from its connection will show that Weymouth sailed up the Penobscot, which the journalist says, he "would boldly affirm it to be the most rich, beautiful, large and secure harboring river that the world afforded." ‡ And it will also prove the main point for which we contend,—that the locality now embraced by Camden was visited by Weymouth. After sheltering evidently in Goose

* "Strachey's Account," or "Historie of Travelle into Virginia," in the Mass. His. Coll., vol. I., 4th series, p. 236; or ditto in the Me. His. Coll., vol. III., p. 296.

† Bath Northern Tribune, Aug. 14, 1857.

‡ Mass. His. Coll., VIII., p. 149.

River, (Rockport.) they went ashore in quest of game, or to use the language of the narrator, "Ten of us with our shot, and some armed, with a boy to carry powder and match, marched up into the country towards the mountains, which we discerned at our first falling with the land. Unto some of them the river brought us so near as we judged ourselves when we landed to have been within a league of them." Of course the Kennebec or Androscoggin rivers would not bring them within a *league* of the White Mountains of New Hampshire! The chronicler of the voyage continues, "but we marched up about four miles in the main and passed over three hills." The "three hills" may be considered as Ambury's Hill, Summer street Hill, (Rockport.) and Ogier's Hill, (Camden.) They evidently halted at the foot of the mountains, and proceeded no farther, "because the weather was parching hot, and our men in their armor not able to travel and return that night to our ship." The space over which they traveled is thus described: "In this march we passed over very good ground, pleasant and fertile, fit for pasture, for the space of some three miles, having but little wood, and that oak like stands left in our pastures in England, good and great, fit timber for any use; some small birch, hazel and brake, which might in small time with few men be cleansed and made good arable land: but as it now is will feed cattle of all kinds with fodder enough for summer and winter. The soil is black, bearing sundry herbs, grass, and strawberries bigger than ours in England. In many places are low thickets like our copses of small young wood. And truly it did resemble a stately park wherein appear some old trees with high withered tops and other flourishing with living green boughs. Upon the hills grow notable high timber trees, masts for ships of 400 ton; and at the bottom of every hill, a little ran of fresh water: but the farthest and last we passed ran with a *great stream* [undoubtedly the Megunticook,] *able to drive a mill.*" * This description answers to Camden as it appeared to the early settlers 88 years ago. † From the evidence here adduced we think it

* Mass. His. Coll., VIII, p. 149 and 150.

† These views have been advocated by us in the *East Tribune* of July 25th, 1857.

will appear quite conclusive that the locality now embraced by Camden, was visited by Capt. Weymouth in 1605.

Establishing the fact that the place now known as Camden was visited by the early voyager, the presumptive evidence is, that the "great river" must have been the Penobscot, and not the Kennebec.

A misunderstanding ensuing between Weymouth and the natives, he captured five of them, as is supposed from St. George's River, * soon after which he sailed for England.

Having thus exhibited the earliest historic claims of Camden, we will here mark the epoch of our history, and pass on to unfold the future.

* Sibley's Hist. of Union, page 2.



Number II.

Strachey's Notice of Camden Mountains—Capt. Argal—Capt. John Smith's Visit—Mecaddaout—Dunbarre—Smith's Colony project—War between the Etchemins and Abenagues—Tarratines and Wawenocks—The Basheba killed—A Plague—Its Devastations—A Redaction—Maj. Church's Expedition—Mathebestuck Hills—Joseph York.

HOWEVER much this vicinity may have been visited by Europeans, between the years 1605 and 1614, we have no means of ascertaining, as there are no records available to establish the fact. Our mountains, which, for many leagues' distance serve as a land mark for the mariner, have always first attracted the attention of persons approaching this coast, and are thus spoken of by Strachey in the "Account" before alluded to: * "There be three high mountaynes that lie in on the Land, the Land called Segohquet, neere about the River of Penobscot," and gives drawings of their appearance from different points of view.

Although Capt. Samuel Argal, (subsequently governor of Virginia,) visited these shores while in the pursuit of fishing and trading with the natives, about the year 1613, yet there are no memorials preserved to warrant us in classing him with our visitants.

The celebrated Capt. John Smith† is the next personage whose name flourishes in this connection. He sailed from London March 3, 1614, and arrived at Monhegan the last of April. Building seven boats at Monhegan, he afterwards, with eight of his men, ranged the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod, in

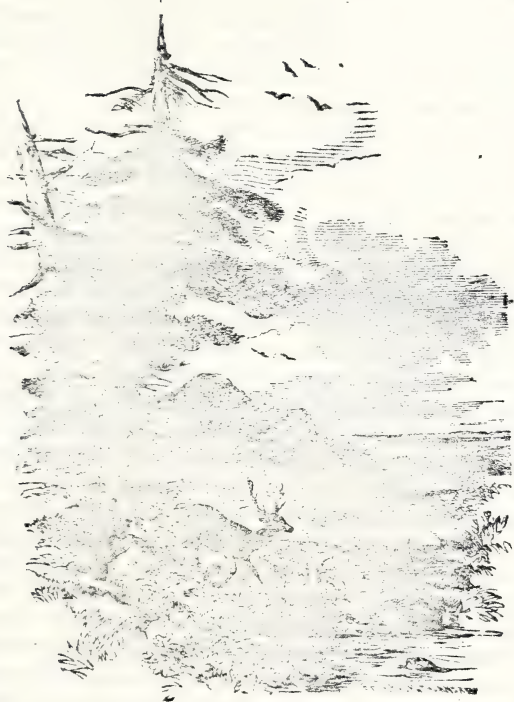
* Caput, VIII., 5.

† "In A. D. 1596, when Smith was 17 years old, he made the tour of Europe,—killed three Turkish champions in single combat, and was honored with a triumphal procession. He was a prisoner in Turkey. His life was saved in Virginia by Pocahontas. He died in London, A. D. 1631, aged 52."—1792. *Hist. of Maine.*

making observations, and trading with the Indians. Two years afterwards, Smith published a book accompanied with a map, giving the details of his voyage, &c. In his Description of New England, page 24. he speaks of an Indian settlement at Camden, called Mecaddacut, as follows:—"The most northern part I was at, was the bay of Penobscot, which is east and west, north and south more than ten leagues; but such were my occasions I was constrained to be satisfied of them. I found in the bay that the river ran far up into the Land, and was well inhabited with many people, but they were from their habitations, either fishing among the Isles or hunting the lakes and woods for deer and beavers. On the east of the bay are the Tarratines, their [the tribes westward of the mountains, under Basheba,] mortal enemies where inhabit the French, as they say, that live with the people as one nation or family. And to the north-west of Pentagoet [Penobscot bay] is Mecaddacut, at the foot of a high mountain, a kind of fortresse against the Tarratines, adjoining to the high mountains of Penobscot, against whose feet doth beat the Sea. But over all the Land, Isles, or other impediments, you may well see them sixteen or eighteen leagues from their situation. Segocket is the next: then Nusconus, Peminquid," &c.

Smith on his map calls Mecaddacut, Dunbarton or Dunbarte, which we account for, from the following circumstance: On submitting his map to Prince Charles—afterwards Charles I.—(at which time this section of country was called North Virginia,) he gave it the name of New England, and substituted English names for places bearing Indian appellations. The book retains the original name, while the alterations noted are made upon the map, and hence the reason of the discrepancy. The name of Dunbarte does not appear to have been recognized aside from the map, while that of New England, which was officially announced soon after in the charter to "the Council of Plymouth," and was ever afterward retained.

There is no vestige left to indicate the spot on which the Indian settlement was located, nor of there being any European structures of any kind here at that time,—as some have supposed there were. The settlement probably simply con-



CAMDEN BEFORE IT WAS SETTLED.



sisted of movable wigwams, the permanency of which depended upon the abundance of game and the migratory habits of the occupants.

The object Smith had in view in publishing his book and map was to induce the people of England to form a colony, which, if his plan had succeeded, might have made this vicinity, instead of Plymouth, the nucleus of New England. But the motives perhaps that projected the settlement of Plymouth were the best to give stability to, and insure success for, our infant republic.

During the year 1615 a sanguinary and exterminating war broke out between the two great divisions of aborigines in this State—the Etchemins, and the Abenagues; the former having dominion over the eastern and the latter over the western portion. These mountains were said to be the barriers that separated between these two great confederacies. Nultonanit* was the sachem of the eastern, and Basheba the sagamore of the western Indians. The eastern tribes were headed by the brave Tarratines, and the western by the mighty Wawenocks. This war waged with fury for two years, when the Tarratines became victors by killing the Basheba. A famine ensued, followed by an unknown epidemic or pestilence, which continued from 1617 to '18, exterminating several clans, and devastating the western tribes from the borders of the Tarratines on the east, to the Narragansetts on the west. This locality was embraced in the territory of the Wawenocks, but the Basheba's dwelling place was near Bristol, then called Pemaquid.

This glance at the history of the aborigines gives us a faint idea of the stirring events that associate themselves with this vicinity. These mountains, commanding such an extensive prospect of sight, have doubtless served as a watch tower for many an Indian scouting party: been witness to many an artful ambush, and unnumbered deadly conflicts; while our lakes and waters have borne the canoes of contending tribes or echoed the sound of the thrilling war-whoop. Pacific scenes exercised their turn, and thus lived, and acted, the red men of the forest, who once roamed where we now live.

We will here pass over an interval of 78 years, which will

* So says the History of Lyon.

bring us down to the year 1696, when Maj. Benj. Church made his fourth expedition to the east.

Baron de Castine at this time exercised almost supreme control over the Tarratines who were in the service of the French, and at war with the English. Maj. Church, in the language of his instructions, was sent on this expedition "to prosecute the French and Indian enemy." On his voyage up the river he anchored abreast of "Mathebestuck * hills," which appellation then belonged to Camden mountains. They here "landed and hid their boats," but found no trace of Indian habitations. He speaks of taking in one Joseph York while on his voyage this way, and which our authority (Drake in his ed. of 1829) says must have belonged here, but we can see no reason in the narrative for the supposition. He may have lived on the Kennebec, where early proprietors of that name resided, but we have no proof of his dwelling here. Nothing further worthy of note relating to this period connects itself with our history.

* Mathebestuck (hills) and Mecaddacut, (settlement) appear to represent the same Indian word, which is still retained, probably, in the name of Medambattec, the appellation of an elevation of land between Camden and Rockland.



Number III.

The Muscongus Grant—Its limits—It falls to President Leverett—The Ten Proprietors—The Thirty Proprietors—A difficulty—Gen. Waldo's mission—His success, and reward—Inducements offered to emigrants—Extract from one of the General's Circulars—Another version of Waldo's death—Dissolution of Partnership—The Twenty Associates' portion—The Ten Proprietors' portion—Deficiency—The Waldo Patent—The "absentees"—Knox's titles confirmed—History set right—A glance at the secret history of Waldo Patent—Knox's death—NOTE.

THE grant, or patent, in which Camden is included, demands in this connection somewhat of a notice. It was first known under the name of the Muscongus Patent, and was granted by the Council of Plymouth to John Beauchamp of London, and Thos. Leverett * of Boston, March 13, 1629. The limits of the Patent extended from the river Muscongus to Penobscot river on the sea board, and run back far enough to embrace an extent of territory equal to 30 miles square. The location of the grant would never have been known had not the names of "Penobscott" and "Muscongus" occurred in the patent.† On the death of Beauchamp, Leverett as survivor succeeded to the estate. In 1719 John Leverett, who was then president of Harvard College, representing himself as sole heir of his grandfather according to the English laws of primogeniture, came into possession of the whole Patent. He afterwards, finding it difficult to establish his title as sole proprietor, divided the estate into ten shares, granting one share to a son of Gov. Bradford, to extinguish some interfering claim, and one share to Spencer Phips, an adopted son of Sir Wm. Phips, (who brought

* The name of Beauchamp is perpetuated by a point of land in Rockport known as Beauchamp Point; Leverett was formerly applied to Jameson's Point, (Clam Cove) but is now obsolete.

† An abstract of the Muscongus or Lincoln grant will be found in Hazard's Coll. State papers, ed. 1792, p. 304; and in White's Hist. Belfast, will be found the entire deed.

into the company the Indian deed which his father had bought of Madocawando in 1694, and thus secured the title the Tarratines claimed in the territory.) and two shares to Elisha Cook, and one each to Nath'l Hubbard, Hannah Davis, Rebecca Lloyd, and Sarah Byefield, descendants of Thomas Leverett, and the two other shares he retained himself. These were known as the "Ten Proprietors." The same year, Jahleel Brenton and nineteen others, became associated with them, when they assumed the appellation of "The Thirty Proprietors."

After the treaty of Utrecht, one David Dunbar, his then Majesty's Surveyor General of the Woods, claimed a quit rent for the king. Fearing it might ultimate in the extinguishment of their claims, the Thirty Proprietors engaged the services of Brig. Sam'l Waldo to go to England and obtain a relinquishment of the arbitrary claim presented. After untiring application at court, he succeeded in getting Dunbar removed and in accomplishing his mission. On his return the Thirty Proprietors joined in surrendering to him for his services one half of the Patent. In 1732 Waldo caused his portion to be set off in severalty, and made preparations for extensive settlement. By sending agents to Germany and circulating documents holding out flattering inducements to emigrants, he soon formed quite a German colony—at Broad Bay. In 1753 he sent his son to Germany, who used every endeavor for the furtherance of his father's schemes. From a translation of one of these proclamations, in our possession, which was published in the German *Imperial Post* newspaper, No. 47, March 23, 1753, we will make an extract, as we doubt whether its duplicate is to be found in America. In speaking of our climate, &c., it says: "The climate is acknowledged to be healthy, and the soil is exceedingly fruitful, since the wood which grows there is mostly oak, beech, ash, maple and the like, and it yields all manner of fruit as in Germany, but hemp and flax in greater perfection. Also there is much game in the woods, and many fish in the streams, and every one is permitted to hunt and fish."

As there are several versions of the story relating to Gen. Waldo's death, which occurred May 23, 1759, it may not be

amiss if we relate one which varies somewhat from the account as currently received. We learned the tradition from an intelligent octogenarian six years since, who obtained the account from the lips of Stimson himself. Richard Stimson, afterwards one of the first settlers of Belfast, assisted in rowing the boat in which Waldo made his survey up the river. Arriving in the vicinity of Eddington Bend, Waldo ordered the boatmen to cease rowing, when he said, "Here is the bound of my Patent," and taking up a silver colored basin, or plate, and sinking it, he continued: "I will sink this here as the mark." As he finished the declaration he fell dead in the boat, supposed from an apoplexy. Among the different authorities who speak of the General's death, they all concur in saying that his last words contained the ideas attributed to him relative to ascertaining the limits of his Patent.

A short time previous to Waldo's death, it was agreed to dissolve the partnership existing between the different parties owning the then Muscongus grant, but the necessary surveys were not made until after Waldo's demise. "The Ten Proprietors," and "Twenty Associates," by which names these two companies became designated, had agreed to accept as their proportion 100,000 acres each. The surveys were delayed from year to year, until the year 1766, when one of the 20 Associates, viz., John Jeffries, and the heirs of others, by petition obtained a warrant to call a meeting of the proprietors to be held on the 6th of Sept., 1766. When they met, 16 of the original 20 Associates were represented. At said meeting a committee was chosen to confer with the heirs of Gen. Waldo respecting the 100,000 acres belonging to the proprietors, and report. They reported that the action of said heirs was agreeably to previous stipulations, and the following gentlemen, who were of that committee, were fully authorized and empowered to execute deeds of indenture with the heirs of Waldo, viz.; Hon. Benj. Lynde, Jas. Bowdoin, Robt. Treat Payne, Esqrs., Henry Liddle and Nath'l Appleton. The tract selected by the 20 Associates was surveyed and set off by them the 7th of April, 1768, at which time the deed was dated. Their selection embraced Camden, Hope, Appleton, Montville, and a part of

Liberty. The tract was to extend from the sea shore back 30 miles, and to be 5 1-4 miles wide,* and to embrace sundry islands on the coast, containing about 2000 acres. On making the survey, it was found that after running back about 20 miles (to the N. W. corner of Appleton,) it came in contact with the Plymouth Patent: so in order to make out the claim, Montville and a small part of Liberty was added, which thus completed the 100,000 acres.

It was not until the year 1773 that the 10 Proprietors had their portion set off by Waldo's heirs, when instead of the 100,000 acres they accepted 90,000 in one entire tract, which is described in the deed of severance between them. The Ten Proprietors supposing the Patent extended as far back as Bangor, they selected Frankfort, part of Monroe, a small portion of Swanville, the whole of Hampden, and much of Bangor. When the boundaries of the Patent were afterwards established it was found that the line extended from the N. E. corner of Frankfort to the N. W. corner of Thorndike, and thence down to the source of the Muscongus river. By this measurement the Ten Proprietors lost all they claimed north of Frankfort, thus reducing their number of acres to about 43,000. To make up the deficiency, Gen Knox, who had bought in some of the claims of the Ten Proprietors, became their clerk, and gave a bond that the remainder should be secured, but the bond was lost and the indemnity was never obtained. To make up for the deficiencies occasioned by the survey of the said boundary, two resolves were passed on the 8th and 19th of Feb., 1798, but, as before stated, the Ten Proprietors never obtained any satisfaction for their loss. The residue of the Muscongus Grant, containing about 400,000 acres, fell to the Waldo heirs, which was finally set off in a deed of severance in about the year 1773, when it took the name of Waldo Patent.

While upon this subject, we will follow it out a little further, even at the risk of being somewhat digressive. After the death of Samuel Waldo, his estate was inherited by his sons, Samuel, Francis, and the husbands of his two daughters, Isaac Winslow

* According to Colton's map the width is six miles.

and Thos. Fluker. During the Revolution, all the owners of the Patent were tories except Gen. Knox's wife and one other we think by the name of Waldo, and as they retired to the enemy they were called "absentees," and their estates confiscated and administered upon by the Judges of Probate as though the late possessors were in fact dead. After the Revolutionary war was over, Gen. Knox went to the General Court of Massachusetts to have his titles confirmed, and obtain, if he could, a share of the sequestrated portion of his wife's relatives' claims. He arrived on the day of the adjournment of the Court, and as many representatives had not left Boston, he collected quite a number of them together, and gave them a sumptuous supper; after which they were in a pretty good mood to accede to his proposals. We have been credibly informed that a committee was formed by these members, when a bill was soon framed, which ultimated in his favor. The late Dr. B. J. Porter, who was a member of the General Court at the time, used jocosely to say, that the General's titles were secured and his success achieved by that all potent supper. Thus the General, by his adroit manœuvring principally, came in possession of the confiscated titles of the absentees, to which in fact he had no right above that of any other citizen. Recorded history, however, declares that they were relinquished to him in virtue of his services during the Revolution.

Interwoven with the ante-plantation history of a number of the towns of Waldo County are many incidents which had their origin in the gaming practices that had then greatly obtained among certain of the higher circles of those days. Madam Knox was not an exception among this class. While spending the winter months in Boston, or at their *chateau* at Montpelier (in Thomaston) she would engage in games of chance, in which she would lose or win in an evening thousands of dollars. To cancel the stakes won by her partners in the game, certain townships and fractions of plantations contained in the Waldo Patent were made to pay the forfeit. When money was advanced by such men as Parkman, Appleton, Prescott and Thorndike for the fair gamemstress to cancel the debts thus contracted, when security would be given by a mortgage or

deed of certain lands, which the generous hearted and over-indulgent General would recognize as valid.

We state these well authenticated traditional facts as matters pertaining to the history of the Muscongus Grant, and as tending to give the reader somewhat of an insight into the secret transactions connected with the same. Gen. Knox dying insolvent, in 1806,—the estate passed into other hands, but as it would be tedious to the reader to follow out its subsequent history, we will here leave it and pass on to our main subject. *

* The documents relating to the history of the Ten Proprietors, the Treaty Associates and the Waldo Patent, in the archives of the Mass. State House, are voluminous enough to fill a large volume, as we know from a personal examination of them. Our knowledge on this subject has been increased by an examination of some of the private letters of Knox and the proprietors and their agents, as well as the records of some of these companies now in this State in private hands. A carefully written article upon the Muscongus Patent will be found in the Mass. His. Coll., vol. II., 3d series, extending from p. 226 to 230, to which we are also indebted for some of the above facts.



Number IV.

The survey of Camden—The original boundary—Part of Canaan annexed—The present boundary—Number of Acres contained—Jas. Richards settles at Megunticook—Negro Island named—Indians—Robt. Thorndike settles at Goose River—Hij. Minot erects mills and the first frame house—Lewis Ogier—Other settlers—Clam Cove settled—Benjamin Richards' Adventure with the Wolves—Miller and the destitute Family—Daggerel Vene—Name of Indian Island—Origin of the name of Goose River—First White Children born in Camden.

WE have now approached the period which commences what we might term the actual, or proper history of Camden.

In 1768 "The Twenty Associates," or "the Lincolnshire Company," as they were sometimes called, had the plantation subsequently known as Camden, surveyed by David Pales, Esq., of Thomaston. The boundaries then determined upon have since been somewhat changed. According to his survey, which is now before us, the township was six miles in length, by five miles and sixty-two rods in width. The north-easterly boundary commenced at a rock on the sea shore, (situated about two rods south of the steamboat wharf) marked XX., and thence run north 33 3-4 degrees West; or, in other words, the line would now pass from the XX. rock, directly between the houses of Messrs. E. K. Smart and Geo. Kaler, and run to the south-west base of Mt. Derry, up by Timothy Fells, and across to Seth Heald's, and thence to the easterly corner of Hope. According to this measurement, Camden mountains were then embraced in Canaan, or Lincolnville, as it is now called. The strip of territory north of the above mentioned line was ceded to Camden by Canaan, (before Camden was incorporated) in answer to the prayer of certain persons, who wished to be set off because of the close proximity of the harbor village.

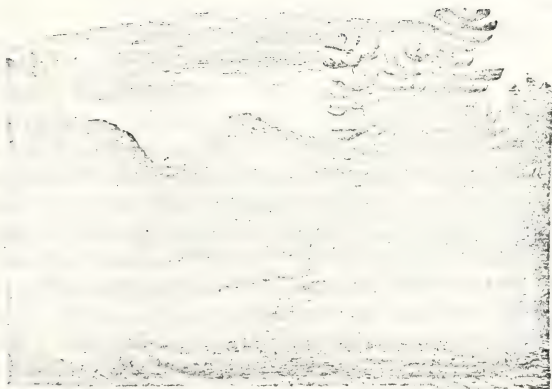
The other boundaries were nearly the same as are described

in the act of incorporation. The south-east corner is indicated by a rock marked A.X. on the north side of Owl's Head bay. From thence, according to the act of incorporation, (Town Records, p. 1.) the line runs "north west by north seven miles and sixty-four poles," which brings it to the southern corner of Hope. Thence it runs "north-east five miles and ninety-four poles," which brings it to the eastern corner of Hope, and then takes in the ceded territory by "running east three miles and a half and twenty poles to a spruce tree;" thence it runs "south east by south one mile to Little Ducktrap," and "thence by the sea shore in a westerly direction to the bounds first mentioned."—at Owl's Head bay. According to these limits, Camden now contains 23,500 acres.

In 1767 James Richards moved his family from a place on the Piscataqua river, N. H., to Bristol, Me., where he resided until 1768, during which year he came down to the then wilderness of the township of Camden, at the Harbor, then known by the Indians under the name of Negunticook, or Megunticook, as it is now spelled, where he erected a rude log hut. The following spring, May, 1769, Mr. Richards embarked in a vessel with his family, bound for his destined home. As they entered the harbor, (on the 8th of May) the African cook pointed to the island at the entrance, and exclaimed, "Dare,—dat's my island!" and it was thenceforth known as "Negro Island." Mr. Richards' cabin was situated on the land just back of the "Patch house."

At that time there were a few Indian's wigwams on what is now called Eaton's Point, and also on Beauchamp Point. The Indians were always friendly, but Mrs. R. used to sometimes feel somewhat alarmed as they came to the cabin in the absence of her husband to grind their tomahawks upon the grind-stone at the door.

The same year Mr. Richards' two brothers, Joseph and Doda-pher, joined him. In the following July Robert Thorndike, who was born in Beverly, but then lived in Portland, came and settled at Goose River—now Rockport. He brought with him his seven children. Mr. Thorndike possessed a tolerable knowledge of the place before, as he had been here two or three years



CABIN OF ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF CAMDEN.

previous with his vessel to cut timber. The next settler who followed Mr. Richards at the Harbor was Maj. Wm. Minot, of Boston, who settled at the foot of Megunticook stream, upon which he erected the first grist and saw mill. His house, situated just back of Ephraim Barrett's, was the first frame house erected in Camden. Lewis Ogier, of French descent, came next,—from Quebec. Mr. Thorndike at Rockport, was next joined by his brother Paul, and James Simonton, and afterwards by John Harkness, Peter Ott, Jno. Ballard and others. Also near the same time, Wm. Gregory, Mark Buckland, Wm. Porterfield and Wm. Upham settled at Clam Cove.

From this time, the settlement gradually began to increase until the commencement of the Revolution, when emigration ceased.

Before Minot erected his grist mill, the settlers had to carry their corn upon their backs to Warren through the woods, guided in their path by spotted trees. At this time Dodapher Richards started for Warren, to carry some corn to grind, only accompanied by his little dog. As night approached, he arrived at a house, or cabin, and requested to have the privilege of lodging there until morning. The mistress of the house being alone,—her husband being absent,—felt distrustful of the stranger, and refused him his request; so, pursuing his path, he plodded on until 9 o'clock, when he heard in the distance the howling of wolves. Seeking out a large tree, he selected a club, and placing his back against the tree, awaited their approach. They soon were on the scent of his track, and as they came nearer their yells began to increase louder and louder, until a pack of about thirty approached the spot where he stood. As they jumped towards him, he would strike at them with his club, when they would retreat, at which his dog would spring out at them and bark, when they would rush at him in return. The hideous howls of others approaching, responding to those near him, could be heard as they came bounding through the woods, while their cry would be heard and returned by other packs in the distance, who were following the sound of those in advance. By midnight as many as one hundred of these furious but cowardly beasts were surrounding the objects of their prey, and snapping

at them with their teeth; but fearful to get within reach of the blows of the stalwart pioneer, they kept within a proper distance. Mr. R. thinking it might pacify them, threw his dog towards them, but they would shrink from it, when the little fellow would run back to his master, and crouch at his feet. He did not repeat the experiment, but by brandishing his weapon he held them at bay until the break of day, when one after another of his assailants began to slink away, until he was left alone to pursue his journey to the mill. After he obtained his grist, he pursued his way home unmolested. Undoubtedly the Indian bannocks made from that dearly acquired grist, were sweet to the taste of him who *earned it*.

At this time the early settlers obtained a livelihood by farming, fishing and hunting. The grist mill was resorted to from Union and Belfast, soon after it was erected, from which settlements early settlers used to come and at one load carry the grist of their respective towns. At one time Robert Miller of Belfast, was returning in a boat from Camden with a bag of meal, when he went ashore at Northport to get a dinner prepared at a cabin there, which was the only one probably then in Northport. On entering the room, he there found a family sick and destitute, who had subsisted for a number of days on nothing but clams, and appeared to be in a state of starvation. After partaking of a repast he soon got prepared, he shared with them his bag of meal and went home, rejoicing at the privilege of thus feeding the hungry. This incident was commemorated by some poetaster by the following doggeral verse:

"Camden for beauty,
Belfast for pride;
If it hadn't been for clams,
Northport would have died."

Subsequently this verse was parodied so as to suit incidents in the history of other places, among which were Warren, Union, Thomaston and Lincolnville, the latter of which, was given as a toast after an oration, delivered by Hon. Alfred Johnson in that town.

The name of "Indian Island" was said to have been given to the isle at the mouth of Goose river, from this circumstance:—

During the last French and Indian war, one Capt. Blaisdell of Newburyport, while in pursuit of Indians, espied a number of them on this Island, to which he gave pursuit, when they fled to the westward. Other traditionary accounts say it was on account of its being used by the Indians as a camping place.

Goose River derived its appellation from this circumstance :— When the early settlers came here, one of them found the nest of a wild goose, on a rock in the lakelet now known as Hosmer's Pond, from which incident they gave it the name of Goose Pond—which is now obsolete, however,—and as said pond is the source of the river, the name was also applied to that, and hence the name of Goose River. It is said by others that the appellation was bestowed upon it from the fact, that great numbers of geese used to frequent it, and there remain during the time of their incubation.

Robert Thorndike was the first white, male child born in town. He was born at Goose River (Rockport) Sept. 17, 1778; his sister Betsy, (who married a Mr. Hardy) born subsequently, was the first female child entitled to that distinction.



Number V.

Commencement of the Revolution—A "shaving mill" visits Clam Cove—Pomroy pilots the marauders to Jameson's house—House ransacked—Cattle killed—An American privateer in sight—Jameson vows revenge—The sequel—Pomroy's flogging—Marauders visit Megunticook—The ruse of Metcalf and Wells—The reception given the assailants—Minot's house burned—Mrs. Ogier's feint—Other houses burned—Exploit of Dow—Departure of the invaders—Low, the tory pilot—Thrown upon a fire—Metcalf settles the old score with him—Commended by Col. Foote—An American coaster pursued by an English barge—Runs ashore at Ogier's Cove—The enemy foiled by the settlers—Another attempt upon Megunticook—Scotch Highlanders visit Clam Cove in search of deserters—Gregory forced to accompany them—Accomplish their errand.

WHEN the Revolution commenced, our settlers with two or three exceptions were found to be among its most ardent supporters. We have not within our reach the record of the doings of the plantation of Camden at that time, but presume that in common with other settlements, the constitution Massachusetts had prepared for the government of her subjects at that time, was adopted by our citizens. If so, committees of safety were accordingly selected, and a censor appointed to report the misconduct of any person by word or action against the United States.

Soon after the Revolutionary struggle commenced, this vicinity was occasionally frequented by "shaving mills," as the barges of British marauders were called, in which they used to come to plunder the settlers of their cattle, sheep and poultry, and frequently commit personal outrages. Illustrative of these predatory incursions, we will here relate the following, which occurred before our American force was stationed at the place designated: One of these "shaving mills," under the guidance of a Tory named Pomroy, who acted as pilot, landed at Clam Cove to commit depredations. Pomroy resided at Friendship, and, when a boy, attended school with Jameson, and afterwards

they went to sea together. Being thus well acquainted with Jameson, Pomroy knew him to be a strong whig, and thus caused him to be known as a marked man. While Jameson was in the field mowing, at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the place now known as Jameson's Point, (where his log hut was situated,) the "shaving mill,"—or barge, as we shall call it,—approached the shore. Nineteen men landed, and at once seized Jameson and carried him on board the barge, where he was confined to prevent him from rallying others to the rescue. Some of the clan proceeded to the house, and ransacked it of two guns and a couple of firkins of butter: while others shot his yoke of oxen, and butchered his two hogs. Dragging the cattle down to the shore they there quartered them, and without stripping the hide off, carried them, together with the pigs, on board the barge. After satisfying their intentions, they released Jameson, and informed him that he was at liberty to go ashore. But seeing an American privateer (which was on the lookout for the protection of our interests) sail up by Owl's Head, he declined leaving the barge. The privateer approached within two miles of Clam Cove, when Jameson, against the injunction of the skipper, loudly hailed her, but intervening fog prevented attracting attention to the barge. Thinking Jameson would consent to join them, the marauders made him the proposition, but he spurned it with contempt, and sarcastically replied, in substance, that he was in hopes the privateer would come and overhaul them, so he could have the privilege of wreaking vengeance upon his pillagers. They then sternly ordered him to leave the barge, but he decidedly refused to comply with the order. They then brought his wife on board, it is said, to prevail on her husband to go ashore, without a resort to force, but he was still unyielding. Concluding to abide until the next day, they finally thought they would let him remain until morning. The next morning the privateer being out of sight, he saw no hopes of redress from that source and so went ashore of his own accord, declaring he would have revenge for their actions the next time he came across Pomroy. The barge soon after sailed.

But this was not the *finale* of the affair. A few years after peace was declared, Paul Jameson, a brother to Robert, went

master of a Waldoboro vessel, and this same Pomroy, the tory, went as his pilot. On a return trip from Bangor, with a cargo of boards, the vessel put into Clam Cove. Learning that Pomroy was on board, Robert Jameson told his brother—the master—that he had sworn vengeance on him, and he was determined to have satisfaction. His brother endeavored to dissuade him from the act, but mild counsel could not prevail. The scene of that well-remembered day in which he was plundered by the direction of one whom he had always known, but never injured, was fresh in his memory. As he pondered it over, his feelings became rankled for revenge, and he sought it. Going on board the vessel, he found Pomroy, and announcing his intention, he forthwith commenced his errand by letting into him *pugnis et calcibus*. Had not others interposed and took Jameson off, poor Pomroy's life would doubtless have paid the forfeit. Wishing to see if he was dead, Jameson took the bayonet of a gun that was near by, and gave him a gentle thrust, but finding he was alive, he cast upon him a look of satisfaction, and went ashore. Here the matter ended.

Soon after the above depredations were committed at Clam Cove, the following perpetration and exploit took place at Megunticook: Leonard Metcalf and Andrew Wells, deservying an English schooner (of Castine) approaching the harbor, conceived the following stratagem to deter the enemy from landing: Wells having a drum, brought it down to the shore, and begun, martial fashion, to "call the roll," and to play away most lustily. Metcalf, armed with his musket, with stentorian voice, gave out in a mandatory manner, military orders, as though he was at the head of a regiment. The vessel at first was going to send only one barge, but supposing from the sound of the drum and the commandatory voice of Metcalf, that there was a company ambushed and in readiness to give them a reception, they dispatched a larger force, consisting of three barges, containing about 40 men.* They landed at the cove just north of Ephraim Barrett's house, dressed in red uniform, and as they suddenly ascended the bank, they at once saw Metcalf and

* One old settler says they numbered 100.

Wells, and fired at them, when Metcalf coolly returned the fire and fled, reloading his gun as he ran, but stumbling over a log, he fell, when one of the assailants exultingly exclaimed, "There's one of the d—— Yankees dead!" Turning round and rising, Metcalf fired again, and retorted, "That's a d—— lie!" and rushing for the thicket near at hand, he and his comrade were soon out of sight and on their way to Goose River to spread the alarm. The marauders proceeded to sack and burn Maj. Minot's house, (which was situated just back of Mr. Ephraim Barrett's,) as the Major in particular was a marked man. Lewis Ogier's cabin, on Ogier's Point, was next visited. Mrs. Ogier seeing them approaching, took to her bed and feigned sickness. Entering, they ordered her to leave the house, as they were going to fire it. With the voice of an apparent invalid, she told them she could not leave her couch, and that she would die if removed. Out of sympathy for her, the house was spared. After burning Jas. Richards' house, and several hay stacks and the house of a poor man by the name of Thayer, (who afterwards moved to Fox Islands, where his descendants now live,) they then destroyed Minot's saw mill, and applied the match to his grist mill, but a cripple by the name of Dow, from Belfast,* quenched it. As often as they fired it, Dow would persistently extinguish the flames, despite of their roughness to him and threats of personal violence, until at last they relinquished their efforts by saying, "Well, we'll let it alone, as the d—— rebels will die if we burn their mill." The valor of Dow saved the mill. Williamson in his History of Maine, and the Annals of Warren and other accounts, erroneously attribute its preservation to Metcalf. Our version is that of Robert Thorncliffe, who well recollects the circumstances as they occurred. The settlers during these transactions had fled to the woods for safety, and with aching hearts saw from their retreats the smoke ascend from their burning dwellings. After accomplishing their destructive purposes, the invaders departed in their barges, hastened by shots from some of the settlers in ambush.

* One old settler, Mr. Jas. Richards, (a son of the first settler,) informs us that Belfast was evacuated at this time, and many of the first settlers' goods were stored in the mill, and hence Dow's persistence.

But the final result, like the Clam Cove affair, did not end here. Shortly after the Revolution, John Long, the tory who piloted the English here on the above occasion, was at the inn of Peter Ott at Goose River, now Rockport. Robert Jameson, (before mentioned,) driving up to the tavern with his horse, went in for entertainment. As it was a cold day, he told Ott he wanted him to build up a good brisk fire, as he wanted to warm himself, and added that there was one man present that he was going to put on to burn. Ott, thinking it was only a joke, piled on the wood, and soon there was a rousing fire. Jameson, who was a very stout man, then seized Long, and cord-wood fashion threw him on the fire. By the time Long got out of the fireplace, his face and hands were blistered, and his hair badly singed and burned. "There," said J. to him after he was upon his feet again, "you will burn the harbor village again, will you?" As Long dared not retaliate, it thus passed off.

Neither was this the sequel to the memorable marauding transaction. About twenty-five years after the occurrence, Long was again in Camden, and meeting Leonard Metcalf in the street, recognized him and extended his arm to shake hands with him, when Metcalf rejoined, "Let every dog shake his own paw," and pointing to the burned timbers of the mill, he continued, "There, look at that mill, sir," and as Long turned his head, Metcalf struck him a stunning blow in the face with his fist, which knocked him over, when he finished the payment of the old score by giving him a severe pommeling. Col. Erastus Foote hearing the fracas, run out of his office to see what it was, when Metcalf explained the matter. Foote knowing the antecedents of the case, laughed heartily, and declared the retaliation to be just, and handing Metcalf a dollar, bade him go and drink his health on the strength of it.

Near the same period, (about the year 1779.) Megunticook was again visited by the enemy. An American coaster being pursued by a British barge, containing about twelve men, was run ashore at Ogier's Cove, when the alarm was given to Metcalf, residing in that vicinity, who alarmed the neighboring settlers. They soon came to the rescue, and secreting themselves in ambush with the vessel's crew, awaited the enemy's

approach. When within shooting distance, a volley from three of the settler's guns held them in check. Metcalf then ran out from the thicket and fired at them, when he would return, load again, and repeat the act. The enemy being kept at bay by their lives thus being put in jeopardy, concluded to withdraw. The settlers the next day, thinking the enemy would return to take the prize when the tide should be favorable, mustered those in the vicinity of Goose River, and awaited their appearance, but the English did not think it proper to renew the attempt. On the next rising tide, the vessel sailed for her destination.

On this, or some similar occasion, the Scottish commander at Bigbyduce, Gen. Campbell, dispatched his son in an armed vessel to burn the settlement, but finding nothing but scattered log-huts, the Colonel excused his non-compliance with his father's orders by declaring that he "would n't risk the life of a man for all the *soo hooses* [pig sties] there was in the place."

Eaton in his "Annals of Warren," inspeaking of the period under review, and referring to the history of this town, gives an account of the following transaction: "A kind of tavern, in a log-house, was kept at Clam Cove by Wm. Gregory, a jolly, light-minded man, much fonder of a merry story than a political discussion, and more eager to amass a fortune than maintain the rights of either country. He was reckoned a tory, and his house frequented by illicit traders; though he was often plundered by both parties. On one occasion, about this time, a knocking was heard at night at his door. He, answering, was requested to open his door to a friend; when as he did so, in rushed a file of men, all, excepting the commander, speaking a foreign tongue, probably the Scotch highland. They inquired if two deserters, whom they described, were in his house; and being satisfied they were not, compelled Gregory to go with them as a guide, to the ferry at Thomaston. On their arrival, the boats were all on the other side; but, after a little talk not understood, one stripped off his clothes in an instant, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, and plunging in, soon returned with a boat. Leaving him to dress and warm himself as he could, the rest went over to Watson's house, found the deserters, returned to Clam Cove, and embarked before the dawn."

Number VI.

The Majorbigyduce expedition—Volunteers from Camden—Embarkation—Arrive at Bigyduce—The skirmish—Saltonstall—The defeat—American fleet destroyed—The retreat—A party pass through Camden—The fortification on Pine Hill—Camden as an asylum—Oath of allegiance offered the Americans—Bellast evacuated—Settlers flee to Camden—The encampment at Clam Cove—Names of officers—A force stationed at the Harbor under Burton—A "shaving mill" visits Goose River—Incident—A battle among the bears—The ranger bear killed—A white faced bear killed.

AS the British took possession of Bigyduce (Castine) on the 12th of June, 1779, Massachusetts soon after formed the scheme of dislodging them. A force of 1200 men were to be raised severally in the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, in the latter of which, Camden was then embraced.

Among the number who were drafted from this place, we find on the Pay-roll in the Sec. office, Boston, the names of William Gregory, Peter Ott, Andrew Wells, and Leonard Metcalf. After being mustered at Townsend, they were drilled for two days under Generals Wadsworth and Lovell, previous to embarking in the flotilla, which consisted of 19 armed vessels and 24 transports, at the head of which, was the frigate Warren of 32 guns. The whole fleet was under the command of Commodore Saltonstall. They arrived at Bigyduce on the 25th of July, but on account of the surf occasioned by a brisk wind, they did not land for two days. On the morning of the 28th, as they affected a landing, a brisk fire was opened upon them by the enemy. The only accessible place of ascent was up a precipice 200 feet high, up which one company of our men ascended amidst a deadening volley from the enemy, while two other companies deployed to the right and left. As they gained the heights, the enemy fled to their fort, leaving behind them 20 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, while our loss in the 20

minutes' skirmish numbered 100. Instead of following up their success, our force threw up a breastwork about 700 yards from the fort where they made their stand, and thus enabled the enemy to strengthen their position—for they were on the point of surrendering. We will not here go into the details of our unfortunate expedition, but would briefly state that after fruitlessly spending a fortnight in petty skirmishes, governed by the traitorous counsels of the detestable Com. Saltonstall, the enemy's fleet from Halifax under Sir Geo. Collier, carrying 200 guns and 1,500 men, entered the Bay.* "A retreat was immediately ordered by Gen. Lovell, and so conducted during the night by Gen. Wadsworth, that the whole of the American troops were embarked undiscovered."† Saltonstall soon destroyed his fleet by running some aground and burning them, and others by blowing them up with powder, until the fate of them all was thus sealed.‡ With a scant supply of provisions, our marines and soldiers shaped their course for the Kennebec. A portion guided by a compass led the way for succeeding parties through the woods to Fort Halifax—opposite to Waterville—by spotting the trees. It took one party of which we know particularly, six days to reach the Kennebec. They spent two days in crossing one cedar swamp as there were spotted trees on both sides of it made by the preceding party who divided there, one part going on the east and the other other on the west of it, thus causing the subsequent party to go round it several times. The next division of the main force followed the shore and passed through Belfast and Camden.

* For an English description of the Majorbignadine expedition, see a book in Harvard College library, entitled "The Siege of Penobscot, containing a Journal of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Forces against the Rebels in July, 1779," written by a British officer. In this book is John Coker's "Chart of Penobscot," which gives the plan of operations of the two contending forces, the positions of the batteries, armies, ships, &c. see also Whipple's "Hist. of Acadie, Penobscot Bay and River," from p. 55 to 88; and Botta's History, vol. ii., p. 192-193.

† Wall. Hist. of Maine.

‡ So reprehensible was the Commodore's conduct in the sight of the people, that he was censured by the Court of Enquiry in the following September. Voluminous details of the investigation will be found in the Mass. State House.

When they reached this settlement they were much fatigued and hungry. Seeing a churn of buttermilk at the door of Mr. Richards' house they soon disposed of it, and ate raw green peas and whatever they could get that was at all eatable. This party only numbered about 40, and belonged principally in this section of the State. Just before the Majorbigyduce expedition, Gen. George Ulmer (of Ducktrap) threw up a slight timber breastwork on the summit of Pine Hill, at Clam Cove, * which mounted only one 18 pounder: and after our defeat, Camden was looked to by the friends of freedom on the Penobscot for protection, as will soon appear. As soon as the British gained possession of the Peninsular, Capt. Brewer and others with their families, from along Penobscot river, procured a passage on board a vessel to Camden, † which Gen. Ulmer took command of. At the same time, rather than to take the British oath of allegiance, ‡ the inhabitants of Belfast to a man left their homes and came to Camden. They arrived here on the morning of the 15th of August. Only about half a dozen families remained in Camden, while the remainder went to Warren, Saco, Bristol, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The principal part of those who halted in Camden, found quarters at Clam Cove at the house of Tolliman, Gregory and others, and at the Harbor at the house of Richards, and at the River, at the house of the Thorndikes and others. The barracks at Clam Cove were

* A few months since we visited Pine Hill to see if there were any traces of the fortification, but not a vestige of it was to be seen; the logs of it remained until 1837. Grape and chain shot, have been found near the site of the old fort, and some near the place of the barracks, lately. The prospect of the surrounding scenery was one of the most commanding that could be obtained for many miles distance, and consequently a better situation for a fortress was not obtainable in this vicinity.

† Although this town was not incorporated until 1791, yet it was known by the name of Camden several years before its incorporation, and particularly during the Revolution, of which we shall speak in the proper place. From this time we shall call it by the name it then went by, viz:—Camden.

‡ The British oath of allegiance tendered to the American people by Brig. Gen. McLean at this time, will be found in the "Siege of Penobscot," p. 29: a counter proclamation by Gen. S. Lovell, issued the next month, will also be found in the book.

half a mile from the fort, and were situated just back of where Mr. John Gregory's barn now stands. Besides the barracks, (which might more properly be called a *shed*, as it was merely a temporary structure.) Mr. Gregory's barn was appropriated for the use of the soldiers, and to many of those who fled here for safety. Half of Mr. Gregory's log house was occupied by the officers, and as he soon after built another cabin down towards the pond, he gave them possession of the whole house, and removed into his new one.

The force stationed at the Cove numbered 200 men, of which Gen. Ulmer was chief in command. Among the officers were Lieut. Kellogg, (of Warren.) and Capt. Blunt. John Marsh of Orono was the Indian interpreter, as we had also a company of Penobscot Indians connected with our force there. Mr. John Gregory, now 89 years of age, well recollects having seen the Indians frequently play ball near the barracks, as it was one of their favorite diversions. The Indians under the jurisdiction of Mr. Marsh, (he being a general interpreter to the Government,) were those embraced in the territory between Maine and Rhode Island. His family lodged in the barracks, and while there, his son Benjamin, who now resides in Orono, was born Oct. 29, 1780. Wm. Gregory, on whose land the barracks were, acted as commissary. At the same time the encampment was established at Clam Cove, Lieut. Benj. Benton was stationed at Camden Harbor with a small force. As the settlers of Belfast left their corn and other grain standing in their fields, Peletiah Cortbell was dispatched in a boat to go up and gather a load. Filling the boat with corn, he returned without molestation.

On the 14th of August, 1779, a "shaving mill" containing a crew of 12 men came to Goose River, in quest of the settlers' live stock. At the time they landed, the men, Robt. and Paul Thorndike, were gone over to the mill at Westkeag. The marauders first indicated their appearance by shooting a calf in the back yard. Mrs. Thorndike, thinking one of her sons had been shot by them, seized her child, James, then three weeks old, and rousing another, a daughter, who was asleep, she rushed for the woods just back of the house, and there she remained

secreted until morning, when, with trembling step she cautiously approached her house to find that its contents were left unharmed. On such alarms the settlers and their families generally fled to the woods for safety, as their resistance would be but feeble and useless against an armed foe of superior numbers.

About this time occurred the following bear incident: Late in the afternoon, one day, the wife of James Richards heard a terrible noise upon the mountain, and looking out of the door the cause was discernable.—it proved to be a battle between a large ranger bear and one of the common kind. As soon as her husband returned home, she notified him of the occurrence, when he replied, "Well, I'll have a merry time with them in the morning." He however concluded to go out with his gun, accompanied by his little dog; and on coming up by the mountain, on the westerly side, he saw traces of blood, and approaching still nearer, a large piece of ledge was covered with the purple gore. The ranger bear, it appears, had the conflict with two others, which he mastered and killed, and when Mr. R. arrived he had partly devoured one of them. Creeping up behind a large tree, unperceived by bruin, Mr. R. discharged his piece at him, and awaited the result. Writhing in an agony of pain, bruin tore up the earth, wrenched up and broke the roots of trees, and finally with a mouth full of foam, he stretched himself and expired. An old settler, in describing his great size, tells us that "one of his fore paws filled a peck measure."

An other bear, having a white face—the only such ever seen here—was shot near the same time by Mr. Richards and Leonard Metcalf, upon Mount Batty.

At the risk of being digressive, we have endeavored to present occurrences in the order of time in which they occurred, as we shall continue to do, that we may thus be enabled to present to the mind of the reader a correct continuous sketch of our history.

Number VII.

Capture of an East Indiaman by Capt. Tucker—Chased by Capt. Mowett—Robt. Thorndike taken as pilot—Runs into New Meadows—Blockaded—Escapes—Runs into Salem—Thorndike rewarded—Another chase—An English and an American Privateer at Goose River—John Harkness' exploit—Heroism of Miss Ott—The Dark Day—Penobscot Bay frozen over—Long the Tory taken prisoner—Peace declared—Reception of the news—A jubilant time—Toasts given—A reflection.

ONE of our first settlers having been an actor in the following interesting episode of the Revolution, we will here incorporate it with the sketches of the period under review.

Capt. Samuel Tucker of Marblehead, while cruising in the vicinity of Bluehill, in an American privateer, fell in with a Danish built English merchantman, or as she was called, an East Indiaman, which was bound from Halifax to Biguysduce with a rich cargo of East India goods. With but little resistance Tucker captured her as a prize, and immediately shaped his course for Penobscot Bay. In the meantime, Capt. Mowett,—of infamous celebrity,—being apprised of the capture, forthwith started in an armed vessel from Biguysduce, in pursuit of the privateer and prize. Tucker, while sailing among the islands abreast of Camden, came across a fishing craft, on board of which was Robt. Thorndike of Camden. Against his remonstrances, Thorndike was taken by Tucker to act as his pilot. Being closely pursued and fired at by Mowett, the privateer was piloted up to New Meadows, (near Harpswell) and passing in by the ledges was embayed in a place where Mowett could not approach. Fearful of the Indians on one side and the shoal water on the other, Mowett dared not risk the chances of manning a barge, for the odds would be against him, and so he concluded to blockade the entrance until assistance could arrive. Tucker verily thought it was a gone case with him, and feared

after all, he should be captured and the prize retaken. But Thorndike, who knew perfectly well the coast, assured him that if he remained until the next dark night, he (Thorndike) would guide him safely out. After being blockaded for three days, it began towards night to rain and thicken up dark. A good north-east wind springing up, they sailed out nobly, and steered their course for Portland. Mowett the next day began to search for our Yankee captain by sailing towards Portland, (then called Falmouth, which he burned during the Revolution,) and caught sight of him when at Cape Elizabeth, soon after which Tucker with his prize ran into Salem.

Thorndike, invested with the authority of prize master, was left on board alone with an empty iron-bound chest, with the implied understanding that he might fill it with whatever he pleased as a remuneration for his services. But, regarding the whole transaction in the light of piracy, he declined accepting the liberal offer thus made him. The vacant chest was soon after lowered into a boat and carried ashore. The goods were then transported by land to Boston, and there disposed of. However, before Thorndike left, he was so liberally compensated as to feel perfectly satisfied.

A short time afterwards, Capt. Tucker went as commander of a moon-of-war, carrying thirty-six guns, called the "Boston." Being despatched to search for and capture Mowett, he came to Goose River, where he took Thorndike on board as pilot. On reaching Cranberry Islands he found some Tories, or spies, had disclosed his plan to Mowett, which information enabled the British commander to escape, and caused the abandonment of the design.

At about this time, an American privateer of about forty tons captured an English privateer of about the same size, and brought the prize and prisoners into Goose River. Indicative of the hard and sanguinary conflict they had been engaged in, were their decks, which were covered with blood, and their spars riddled with shot, and their hulls perforated with balls, many of which were so embedded as would almost seem to constitute their sides impenetrable to further broadside charges.

After undergoing necessary repairs, the prize and prisoners were carried to Portland.

During this period occurred a daring exploit of John Harkness, who served as a lieutenant at the battle of Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and by being disabled, ended and settled at Goose River. At this time he was unmarried, and dwelt in a log cabin alone. A clan of British marauders coming ashore in quest of plunder, found their way to his cabin. Harkness being absent, they rifled his cabin of its most valuable contents, including his gun, and carried them down to the barge. Leaving three men to guard the boat, the rest of the clan went in search of other booty. While thus guarding their ill-gotten gain, Harkness discovered them from the opposite side of the river, and crossing the stream, he unobservedly approached them, and coming out of the thicket by the river's side unarmed, they were not at all apprehensive of any danger from a single man in his situation. Jumping into the barge, he seized his gun, when they attempted to approach to wrest it from him, but instantly cocking it, he levelled it at the head of one of the marauders, and threatened them if they moved their guns, a life would pay the forfeit. With his gun thus aimed at one of their number, he began to pace backwards on the shore, until he disappeared among the woods, leaving his astonished rangers to attempt a hazardous pursuit, or content themselves with escaping the merited charge of his musket.

Elizabeth Ott, who subsequently became Harkness' wife, was not less valiant than he. At near the same time of the above exploit, a "shaving noll" visited the same settlement, and the plunderers went to the inn of Peter Ott, * which was situated between Goose River and Clam Cove, on the spot now occupied by Jefferson Smith's house. The marauders went into the cellar, and were drawing off some liquor, when Miss Ott came down and indignantly exclaimed: "Stop, you villains! let that alone!" As they took no heed of her words, she rushed for-

* Mr. Ott came over from Germany with the settlers of Royal Bay, (Waldoboro,) but finding the flattering inducements Waldo offered the settlers to be greatly exaggerated, he came to Camden at the time before stated, in Number IV.

ward and stayed the flow of the liquor, by placing her hand upon the aperture. One of the men presented a pistol at her head, when she knocked it aside with the other hand, and persisted in protecting her father's property. Her fearless persistency had the effect of saving what timidity would have lost.

1780, May 19th, occurred the "Dark Day," so celebrated throughout New England, which is well remembered by a number of our most aged citizens. One informs us, that his father was plowing in the field at the time, and the darkness was so great that he unyoked his oxen and drove them into the barn. In the house, his mother had to light a candle. The hens retired to roost, and different kinds of animals laid down to rest, as at the usual approach of night. Some, thinking the final day of doom was at hand, were seized with trepidation and alarm, which was only dispelled by the appearance of returning day.*

The winter of 1780 being very severe, Lieut. Benj. Burton, then stationed at Camden Harbor, went over to Castine on the ice with a flag of truce, to obtain the release of a young man by the name of Libby of Warren, who had been taken from an American schooner as a prisoner the preceding fall. Succeeding in his mission, Burton returned with Libby in the same manner.

During the year 1781 Capt. John Long, the notorious tory before mentioned, was captured in this town. (at the Harbor,) and carried as a prisoner to Boston, under charge of Philip Robbins of Union. Sibley, in his History of Union, in speaking of the event, says, "His (Robbins') bill bearing date of May 1, to May 5, 1781, so great was the depreciation of the continental currency paper, amounted to £128 2s., including the charge to meet the expenses on his return. Long afterwards escaped. Robbins took him again and carried him back."

Anticipations of the termination of the war greatly relieved the minds of our people when the provisional articles of peace were agreed upon with Great Britain, on the 30th of Nov., 1782, by which that power acknowledged our national independence.

* Opinions on the cause of the Dark Day will be found in a letter from Judge Sam'l Tenney in the Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. 1, page 95.

But, when the news of the definite treaty of peace was received, which was signed at Paris the 2d of Sept., 1783, anticipation was turned into realization, and acclamations of general joy succeeded the announcement of the glad intelligence. On the reception of the glad tidings in Camden, the lone 13 pounder on the summit of Pine Hill belched forth the report in tones like thunder, when the British at Bigbyduce caught the sound and echoed it back again. At this signal, most of the male inhabitants of Camden, together with a dozen officers and privates from Cam Cove, expressive of their gladsome feelings, assembled at the log house of Robt. Thorndike at Goose River, (Rockport.) where preparations were made for celebrating the occasion. It was then customary at most all civil gatherings to enkindle the feelings by potations from "the flowing bowl," and consequently it is not at all strange that our early settlers on the present occasion if ever, should indulge in the common custom. The actions of men are to be judged by the light of the influence with which they are surrounded, and hence no further apologies are here required for the way our patriot settlers gave vent to the ebullition of their feelings at the success of their country's cause. A hog's-head was tapped, on the head of which was branded the name of "Rum." After partaking of a feast of bread, cheese and fish, the company then passed around the "*occaba*," and drank to the health of the prominent actors in the struggle that had just achieved our national independence. As they marched around the hog's-head, drinking of its contents and growing more merry under its influence, the toasts were multiplied to such an extent as would make our country verily a paradise in case the sentiments expressed were realized. Among the toasts given, we will give the following sample, which, withal, seems to smack somewhat of the maudlin condition of the one who gave it:—

"Washington's health it shall go round.
 Washington's health it shall go round.
 He will make a good soldier for Washington.
 Let every man make much of him,
 [They here rubbed their heads]
 See how the good fellow gurgles it in!"

The foregoing passed off as a "toast," but we should presume it was a verse from some doggerel song, judging from the accompaniment. The festivities were kept up until morning, when the dawn of day admonished them that it was time to bring them to a close.

Thus closed the period of the Revolution with the early settlers of Camden. Their actions declare their patriotism in the noble cause of Freedom, and teach their descendants to prize their dearly bought blessings of Liberty as an invaluable inheritance.



Number VIII.

Metcalf's exploit with a bear—Another bear story—Michael Davis the hunter—His appearance described—Cause assigned for his eccentricity—The real cause—The moose incident—His peculiarities—The intruding moose—Relinquishes hunting—His death.

AMONG the incidents of our early history that have come down to us, there is none more extensively known than that of Metcalf riding the bear down the mountain. But few, however, are conversant with the details of the incident, which we will here endeavor to faithfully record, that the correct version may henceforth be known. The time of its occurrence, was the winter succeeding the Revolution—1783-84, as near as we can ascertain.

Leonard Metcalf and — Webber, in company with James Richards, went out one day on a moose hunt. The only gun in the company was that carried by Richards, while the two others went armed with a hatchet each. As the company divided, Richards kept at the base of Mt. Batty, while the others ascended it, and kept the same course,—towards Canaan. Mr. Richards' two dogs had scared up an old bear, on the western slope of the mountain, and after shooting it, Mr. R. went in search of his companions, to apprise them of his success. In the meantime, Metcalf and Webber had found the lair, where the two cubs, of considerable size, were secreted. They tried to ferret them out of the den, by building a fire and smoking the entrance. As one of the cubs essayed to come out, Metcalf made a dab at him with his jack knife. It then rushed out of the den, when Metcalf seized it by the ears and hallooed to Webber to come and knock it in the head with his hatchet, but through fear he dared not approach to render assistance. Cursing Webber for his cowardice, Metcalf jumped bestride the animal, which dashed with fright down

the docility, trying to throw off its tenacious rider. Firmly grasping the bear's neck with one hand, Metcalf tried to cut its throat with his knife, which he held in the other, but the blade kept slanting up, so that his attempts to despatch him were in vain. After thus riding down nearly to the base of the mountain, tearing his clothes, and scratching his legs badly by the bushes and crust of the snow, he was met by Richards, who quickly approached and knocked the bear in the head with his hatchet, and thus relieved Metcalf from his critical situation. They then returned to the den and shot the other cub, and thus closed the exciting adventure. This occurred on the slope of the mountain near Timothy Fay's place.

In passing, we will relate another bear story, which occurred a short time after the foregoing adventure.

One day Mr. Richards and Jessum Wintworth, (who came from Bristol,) went on a bear hunt. The dogs ferreting out a den, gave the alarm by barking until the men approached. Wintworth came up to the den with his axe, and struck at the bear, but the axe slipped out of his hands, and bruin in return struck at him, and hitting his snow shoes, tripped him up, and was in the act of pounding on him, when Mr. Richards rushed upon the bear, struck him upon the head, and killed him. The two cubs then came out of the den, and were despatched likewise.

The number of bears killed in Camden by Mr. Richards amounted to 30, and the number of moose to 70.

About this time, 1784-85, there began to appear in the woods and to visit the settlement occasionally an old hunter by the name of Michael Davis, formerly of Dover, N. H. He was an eccentric character, and used to wander through the woods, hunting and trapping from the Kennel to the Penobscot, accompanied only by his little dog, and subsisted on the products of the chase. When he visited the settlements it was generally to exchange his furs and venison for ammunition and other necessaries. He has been represented by Hutton in his *Annals of Vermont*, as having been clad in skins, but such we learn on good authority was not the case. He usually wore a white loose coat, under which was a wide

collared hunting shirt, surrounded by a belt at the waist in which was stuck his hunting knife. His dressed leather breeches were after the small clothes' fashion, which were united to woolen stockings at the knees by silver buckles. Descending from just below the knees were his leather leggings which were thrust inside his moose-skin moccasins or shoes. The hat he wore resembled the modern Kossuth style. His unique appearance was enhanced by a long white beard which descended to his breast, and thus the more greatly attracted attention and excited curiosity. But his aptitude in relating stories of his personal adventures so engaged the attention of children, and excited their delight, that they always gladly hailed his appearance. Some attributed his eccentricities to disappointment in love, but there was another rumor to this effect: he once moved in good society, and was the owner of considerable property which was principally invested in a farm. Being at a tarven one night with some companions engaged in a scene of festivity, cards were introduced, and under the influence of strong drink, and the excitement of the game he staked his money, and lost it. He next hazarded his farm, which he agreed to mortgage for ninety-nine years. His opponent won; the deed was soon after executed, and he lost his farm. Disgusted with human society he suddenly disappeared, came to the then wilderness of Maine, where he vowed he would spend his days as a hunter.

From the different reports we have heard from the lips of old settlers at sundry times, we incline to the opinion that the principal cause of his oddity is to be ascribed to the infidelity of one who had plighted to him her vows. It was also said that he had a daughter in New Hampshire to whom he contrived to remit money occasionally.

Whenever he visited the settlement he used to sit down with the settlers around their fireside and make himself sociable. For food his preference used to be gruel or pudding and milk, which he generally called for when he asked for entertainment. There are many incidents told about him, a few of which we will here relate. One day while in the vicinity of Thomaston, Davis saw a moose which was entrapped by a line

snare. On firing at him the bullet severed the line and off ran the moose. The settlers of Belfast used to "thorn" him about it, when he would retort, that if they had their "deserts they would all have halters about their necks!" He had a peculiar dislike to some of the Bellasters, and when he used to go there to sell moose meat and could not dispose of it, he used to point to the river and exclaim, significantly,—“Yes there's herring in the Bay!” With the settlers of Camden he was generally on good terms. His likes and dislikes were often governed by the merest childish caprices, as we might cite circumstances to prove. What, he was very superstitious as many of his action betokened, one of which was his bowing with great reverence at the sight of bread. In many instances he used to coin words to describe his ideas with. One night he sheltered himself beneath a wind-fallen tree, when a moose came along browsing over him; turning around, he fired at the intruder and broke his leg. The last he heard of him he said “he was running off with a *ker shackelling* noise.”

He continued to lead the life of a hunter for about forty years, when he went and lived with his daughter, who had married a Mr. Partridge, who lived on a farm on the banks of the Eastern, or Penobscot river, where he spent his declining years. He attained the age of an octogenarian, and died at the home of his son-in-law, as we have been informed by one who visited him while there. The writer before alluded to says he died a pauper, but our aged authority affirms the opinion we have expressed above.

From the original *material* we have gathered relating to this “Leatherstocking” of the wilderness, we might lengthen this sketch, but for a further account we would refer the reader to Eaton's *Annals of Warren*, page 298, and to our *Sketches of the Early History of Belfast*, No. 7.

Number IX.

The first death in Camden—Emigration again flows Eastward—A scheme for obtaining settlers—The plan applied to Barrett-town—The inducements offered to settle in Camden—Names of those who accepted said conditions—Sam'l Appleton and Nath'l Hosmer settle here—The Bachelors' Ledge—Appleton removes to Barretttown—Returns to Boston and dies a millionaire—Hosmer hires out with a Mr. Brooke—Erects a Cabin—Followed by Holman and sister—A bit of Romance—A. Hosmer, sisters, Russell and Sartelle follow—The bridle path—Incident—A bear incident—Wm. Mowbray, Esq., purchases lands—Erects his mill—His noble descent—The society in which he moved—A vault—His love of nature—His place described—His Waltonian inclinations—Traits of character illustrated—Modern excursionists—Anecdote—M.'s marriage—His history investigated—His death—A remark.

DURING the Revolution, a number of our settlers returned to the places whence they came. Among them was Ballard, and Gammans, who went to Boston, and a few others, whose names we cannot give.

Soon after the war, one of the early settlers, Philip Hilt, was drowned in Canaan Pond, which, we think, was the first death that occurred in the settlement.

After peace was restored, the tide of emigration, which had been checked by the war, began now again to flow eastward. For the purpose of obtaining occupants for their lands, the Twenty Associates, or Lincolnshire Company, as they were sometimes called, made an agreement for their procurement, with Charles Barrett, of New Ipswich, N. H. The present

* Dr. Moses Dakin informs us that the name of Hope originated as follows: When the township was first surveyed,—by James Malcolm, Esq., we think,—the four corners of it were designated by the letters H O P E. When preliminary steps were taken for the plantation to be incorporated as a town, it was decided to adopt the name of Hope, agreeably to the name thus fortuitously bestowed upon it on the surveyor's chart.

The first white male child born in Hope is said to be Sam'l Hewitt, who now resides in Rockland.

town of Hope was divided into 120 lots of 160 acres each. Barrett was to build a meeting house and school house, and obtain 40 settlers, and to have 80 lots out of the 120, thus leaving the Lincolnshire Company 40 shares. He gave said township the name of Barrettstown, which it retained until it was incorporated in 1804, when it received the name of Hope.* The western part of Camden, came under the same apportionment as Barrettstown. The inducements offered by Barrett were these: Every settler was given 100 acres out of the 160 for settling on said lots, and it was left as optional with them to purchase the remaining 60 acres. To ensure the improvement of these lands, there was a proviso inserted in the deeds, to the effect that if each settler did not clear up three acres, he should forfeit his claim.

Among those who availed themselves of these inducements and settled in Hope and the back (or western) part of Camden, were the Saffords, Philbricks, Barretts, Mansfields, Hodgman, Russels, Hosmers and Appleton. We will notice a few of these names more specifically. Samuel Appleton of Boston, came here about the year 1785 or '86, in company with several of the above then young men; among whom was Nath'l Hosmer of Mason, N. H., and made a clearing on the now Elisha Mansfield place, where he erected a log hut. Among those who shared the room of Appleton's cabin, we think was N. Hosmer, and several others, who thus lived in common until they cleared their respective lots. A Miss Chloe Robbins, who came from Union, kept house for them, and thus their cooking, washing, and household duties were attended to. Appleton after residing here about a year, went to Barrettstown, or Hope, and took up a claim where Thomas Perry now lives. After residing there about two years he became dissatisfied, and returned to Boston. As is well known, he afterwards rose to eminence as a merchant, and died a millionaire. The town of Appleton derived its name from him.

Nathaniel Hosmer when he came with Appleton, had put 25 cents left after defraying his expenses in getting here; so to him it was like commencing anew in the world. After remaining in company with Appleton a short time, he hired out with a Mr.

Brooks who owned a lot of land near where James Carle now lives. They boarded with widow Hilt. (whose husband was drowned as before remarked.) who lived on the old Hilt farm in the edge of Hope.

As before stated, Hosmer had accepted of the offer of one hundred acres made by Barrett, which he located on the place he afterwards occupied.—where his son, George Hosmer, now lives. He erected a cabin near the Pond in front of the present Hosmer homestead, and in the ensuing fall he visited his home in New Hampshire. The following spring he returned to Camden, accompanied by his sister Annie, and Job Hodgman. Hodgman worked on the place, and Annie acted as housekeeper. Hodgman afterwards married Annie. The same summer Hosmer erected a frame house, situated about twenty rods west of the present homestead.

Having thus obtained comfortable quarters, he started for New Hampshire again, where he went to claim the hand of one to whom he was affianced. Her parents were strongly opposed to the match. On a pretext, she visited a neighbor's; there prepared for the flight: soon after fled on board the vessel, and with her future protector, was in a few days the mistress of the home he had prepared for her in the wilderness. Her maiden name was Mary Blodgett.* Soon after, Mr. Hosmer's brother Asa, and his two other sisters followed him. Samuel Russell and John Sartelle, came immediately after, and marrying the above sisters, Eunice and Tabatha, settled in that vicinity.

At this time the road that led to the harbor was simply a bridle path, and crossed over by Molyneaux's, and thence to the foot of Megunticook stream. At one time Mrs. Hodgman was returning from the harbor, when night overtook her. Fastening her horse she laid down among the brush and leaves, and slept soundly till morning, when she arose and pursued her way home.

* In the *Camden Advertiser* of Jan. 30, 1852, (a newspaper then published here,) will be found a tale entitled "Truth Stranger than Fiction,"—written by "Frank," in which the details of said amour are given, but under fictitious names. About fifteen years after the event, the heroine of the story died, and Nancy Fay became Hosmer's second wife, and now survives him.

Bears, at this time, were more numerous in this vicinity than at the harbor, and were often very bold in their predal excursions, and were frequently seen near the houses. An instance is noted where Mr. Hosmer was one day returning from a neighbor's, and as he neared his barnyard he heard the lowing of the cattle, when presently a bear rushed from the enclosure, bearing a calf in his mouth. Before a gun could be obtained, bruin with his prey was out of sight and beyond reach.

About the year 1786, Wm. Molyneaux, Esq., of Boston, having purchased of the Lincolnshire Company the whole of Beauchamp Neck, and other parcels of land at the Harbor, together with the land at the foot of Canaan Pond, erected two mills, a grist and saw mill, on the stream at the egress of the pond. This lakelet is still known among our older citizens under the name then given it—Molyneaux's Pond. Mr. Molyneaux did not settle here permanently until a number of years afterwards, but he used to frequently come down from Boston to attend to his business, and make excursions in fishing and hunting. He was said to have been of noble ancestry,—of the Huguenot stock,—and his parents were of those who left their fatherland for opinions' sake. Born in America, of wealthy parents, Molyneaux inherited largely those traits of character and qualities of mind peculiar to the French people, to which was added a polished education. This combination of quality gave him the manners and refined taste of a gentleman. Possessed of these courtly accomplishments, he moved freely in the society of the *elite* of his day, and was the companion and guest of some of the leading men of the Revolution, and of the aristocracy of New England. However, he did not approach the standard that constitutes the *beau ideal* of a gentleman, as certain defects and obliquities in his character materially marred it in several respects. Being very quick and impulsive in his disposition, especially when under the influence of exciting drink,—in which he occasionally indulged to excess—he would sometimes in his intercourse with his fellows, use indiscreet language and act with such impropriety as to end the affair with deep regret. But we would not dwell here, for judged by the lives of celebrated cotemporaries, who often conformed

to the customs of those times, his excesses would be greatly palliated. A host of such names occurs to the mind of the intelligent reader, and we would let him pass with the crowd, appreciated for his merits, and not detested for his occasional obliquities of conduct.

Possessing a love for nature in her most romantic aspects, it is not a marvel that he selected the wild and rugged yet sublime spot for his residence which he did, at the foot of Negunticook * Pond. The exquisite beauty of the locality is appreciated by every enthusiastic lover of nature, and by the excursionist it will ever be regarded as a charming place of resort. In front of his house at the outlet of the pond, (or lakelet,) is a high elevation of land, which divides the course of Megunticook stream, and is thus made an island. From the rocky summit of this cliffy island can be had a fine view of the lakelet and the meandering stream below, as well as of the surrounding picturesque scenery. Surrounded by such a combination of romantic rural charms, it was but natural that Molyneaux should not only become an admirer but a disciple of good old Izaak Walton. The angling rod and fowling piece were his principal sources of diversion, and for days at a time he would indulge in the sports derived from them. A young lad, (now the venerable Robt. Thorndike,) who used frequently to accompany Molyneaux on his hunting and piscatory rambles, remarks on the gentlemanly deference with which he always addressed him, by prefixing to his name the title of Master. On all occasions he was thus punctilious in the observance of the smallest courtesies of life, and on his excursions of pleasure he never forgot the dignity of a gentleman. At the same time, however, he was always social and companionable, but not unduly familiar. Accompanied by "Master" Thorndike, he used to follow the stream, or sail on the lakelet in his birch canoe, in quest of the finny tribes,

* "And angle on."

* Cunnun Pond. (as Woodford's map of Camden calls it) is called by the name of Negunticook Pond on an old chart of Camden we have examined. Such was the name it went by at the time alluded to, but it afterwards took the name of Molyneaux's, next Cunnun, and lastly the name of Lincolnville Pond.

We have sailed and angled there, and know somewhat of the enchantment of the place. To this day, Negunticook lake and stream has been a favorite place of resort for "the brethren of the rod and line," and Waltonian Associations annually spend weeks there to indulge in the diversion of their "illustrious predecessor,"—Molyneaux.

Characteristic of Molyneaux, the following anecdote may be related: At one time while a man named Stackpole was at work for him, he intentionally disobeyed M.'s commands in several instances, and as he knew it irritated him he again repeated the act, when Molyneaux stepped into the house, got his gun, and loading it rushed towards S., (who was of a fearless disposition,) and presented the gun at him, when S. defiantly laid bare his breast and dared him to execute his menace. Finding the *ruse* would not accomplish the design of intimidating him, M. shouldered his gun, and with a significant look, replied, "Lucky there were not a flock of such scamps; if there were, I would shoot one for an example for the rest!"

Molyneaux did not permanently locate here until the year 1794, at about which time he married, and brought his wife with him. As to what business he was engaged in previous to coming here we are not advised. We find in the *Boston Gazette and County Journal* of Jan. 8, 1781, an advertisement of W. & J. Molyneaux, who kept a store on State Street and dealt in "English and India Goods." We know that Molyneaux had a brother John in Boston, where he frequently used to visit, and we are inclined to the opinion that the above partnership was between them. We also find in Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston, (p. 657.) the name of Wm. Molyneaux signed to a memorial dated Dec. 19, 1760, as being one of the "principal business men of Boston." This name occurs in Drake's History on several important occasions and is often associated with such names as John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and James Otis. In conversing with Mr. Drake a few months since in relation to the name thus mentioned by him in his History, he was of the opinion, or it was his impression, that he was engaged in the coppersmith business. From allusions in his History of a subsequent date (on p. 752) we are

convinced that it could not be our Molyneaux. The probability is in favor of the merchant we have mentioned, as collateral circumstances would seem to indicate.

As some have supposed that our Molyneaux was the one mentioned in history as being an intimate friend of James Otis, and as but little is known as touching the life of this peculiar man, and as we deem it worthy of a more than usual notice, we have thought it proper thus to dwell upon and investigate the facts of the case.

About the year 1800, while Molyneaux was in his canoe with a young man fishing on the pond in sight of his house, the canoe capsized and he was drowned, but the young man was saved by swimming ashore. Molyneaux was a good swimmer, but it was supposed that his unfortunate habit had gained the ascendancy over his strength, and thus incapacitated him to put forth proper exertion to save himself. His hat fitting tightly on his head thus buoyed him from sinking, and was the means of finding his body.

Were we to judge of the character of Molyneaux simply by the company he kept, the style in which he lived, and by those he used to frequently entertain as guests and be entertained by in return, we should accord to him the title of a gentleman, as his surviving acquaintances and friends all contend that he well merited the distinction.



Number X.

The first trader—His beginning—His partner—Dissolution of partnership—Dergen removes to the Harbor—His brother—Dergen returns to Ireland—His successor—First physician—Names of places—Megunticook—Mecadduck—A tradition—Speculative thoughts—Signification of Indian names—Pronunciation—Mt. Batty—Megunticook mountain—Chickawakie—[NOTE, on Indian names]—The first road laid out—[NOTE: Origin of the name of Ducktrap]—Death of a traveler.

TO introduce to the reader the first trader who kept store in town, we will revert to the year 1783. During the above year an Irish sailor by the name of John Dergen was cast away upon the island of Grand Manan, and being badly frost-bitten, lost the most of his toes, and was thus made lame for life. Being thus disabled from following his vocation, he turned his attention to obtaining a livelihood upon the land. Proceeding to Boston in quest of employment, he fell in with one of his countrymen named ——— Ward, when a plan was formed between them of turning what little effects they had into money and investing the same in goods, for the purpose of trying their luck in trafficking. With a small stock of goods they embarked in a vessel from Boston bound for Goose River. Because of Dergen's lameness it was agreed that Ward should travel about the country on foot as a pack-peddler, while Dergen should remain at Goose River in the store; which was in the unfinished framed house of Robt. Thorndike. In about nine months the partnership was dissolved, when Ward went to Boston,* and Dergen moved to the Harbor, where a store was fitted up for him by Jas. Richards on the site where Caleb Thomas' store stands. His stock consisted of such goods as are generally found in a country variety store. After trading here for seven or eight years, he sent for his brother in Ireland to

* Ward became a fruit dealer in Boston, and in 1799 was the owner of his store, and afterwards became wealthy.

come over and join him. The vessel in which his brother embarked was lost, and he perished. After remaining here two years after this sad event, and feeling himself to be alone in the world, and being still a single man, and having acquired a handsome property, he concluded to return to his native country.

Dergen was succeeded by Benjamin, and Joseph Cushing. On nearly the same site, Belcher Sylvester subsequently erected the building now used by Sewall Conant as a paint-shop.

The first physician in town was Dr. Isaac Barnard, who came here in about the year 1787. He married a Miss Tollman, and after living at the harbor five or six years, here moved to the river. He afterwards shifted his quarters to different places, continuing but a short time in the same town.

Before approaching the time of the incorporation of the town, we will glance at the various names that have been applied to the different localities, &c., in and about Camden. We have deemed it proper, though seemingly out of place at this period of our Sketches, to reserve for one number, our remarks upon this subject.

The name of Megunticook first demands our notice. As before remarked, (in No. IV.) the place now designated as the Harbor, or Camden proper, was known at the time the early settlers came here, by the name of Negunticook, (as it is written on the oldest charts, and records now before us,) or Megunticook, as it is now written. We have shown that at an earlier period the name of Mecaddacut was applied to the same locality. The appellation of Mecaddacut appears to have been bestowed by the Wawenocks, while that of Megunticook was given it by the Tarratines. The former tribe was supplanted by the latter, which fact may account for the change in the name. There is an interesting legend relating to the origin of different Indian names in this vicinity, which is worth repeating in this place. As we find it well told in Sibley's History of Union, p. 4, we give it in his words: "There is a tradition that several Indians came from the East on a hunting and fishing excursion. At the harbor in Lincolnville they caught some ducks, and called the place Duck Trap. They proceeded with their ducks to Cam-

den, which they called Me-gun-ti-cook, because there they began to cook them. On arriving at Friendship, they broke their cooking pot, and called the place Me-dun-cook. Proceeding up the St. George's, they came to Sunnyside Pond, which they named Sunny-bake, because they were obliged to cook their fish and food in the sun on the rocks." This does very well for a fable, and as such we will let it pass, without further comment.

In an article on the definition of Indian names in the Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections IV., p. 106, a writer locates Mecaddacut down by Owl's Head, as does also Williamson, in his History of Maine, vol. i, p. 95. But, on Smith's map, * which was first published in 1616, it is located on the site now occupied by Camden, as may also be seen by recurring to his "Generall Historie of Virginia and the Summer Isles," page 205, ed. of 1626. It appears evident, however, that the name at times was applied indiscriminately to the region between Camden and Owl's Head. Mr. Sibley, † in speaking of this subject, says "Bedabedec may have designated the coast, and included the Penobscot Hills, and Owl's Head. When it is considered that Indians, giving to the consonants a soft or obscure sound, do not enunciate them distinctly, that Smith gives the name as it sounded to his English ears, and Champlain as it sounded to the French, it is not improbable that Bedabedec and Medambatec, and Mecaddacut are meant to represent the same Indian word." Basing our opinion upon Smith's representation as alluded to above, and the quotation we have given in article No. II., we take it for granted that Mecaddacut was the name of the locality of Camden at the time represented.

In the article before alluded to in the Mass. Hist. Coll., iv., p. 106, the definition of Megunitcook is given as meaning "*large bay*." In speaking on the terminal syllable in this word, the late David Crockett, of Rockland, who had acquired a good knowledge of the language of the Penobscot Indians, says that, "*cook* is a compound word, and means haven or harbor ;

* Smith's map will also be found in the Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. iii., 3d series.

† Hist. of Union, p. 21.

and the other part of the compound word designates something which is distinctive in the harbor." * Eaton in his *Annals of Warren*, p. 134, says that Megunticook signifies "*great swells of the sea*." Frances Sogabason, an Old Town Indian, gives the same definition, as does also Sogabason Neptune. Other authorities might be cited, but these are sufficient to establish the meaning of the word. The name is very applicably given to our harbor, for during a storm the "great swells of the sea" are an object of remark. The name is also applied to the stream and one of the mountains, and in former years (a before shown) Lincolnville, or Canaan Poad, went by the same appellation. From a statement made by Lewis Ogier a number of years ago, embodied in a short sketch now before us, we learn that the name was sometimes pronounced Mar-tac-a-ma-coose, and is thus spelled. James Thorndike says that the first settlers and Indians as far back as his memory goes, used to pronounce it Netuc-hama-coose. Sogabason Neptune pronounces it Me-gun-tar-cook—accent on the third syllable.

Mount Batty, † the nearest mountain to the Harbor village,—being about three fourths of a mile from the Post Office,—derived its name from Betsey Richards, wife of James Richards, the pioneer settler. She always used to call it her mountain, to designate it from the others, and thus the early settlers used to call it Batty's mountain, or Mt. Batty, which name it still retains. ‡ As Wm. McGlathry once owned a principal part of this mountain, some old persons still call it by the name of McGlathry's, which is superseded by the name before mentioned.

Mount Megunticook, north of, and adjoining Mt. Batty, is sometimes called the Dillingham mountain, as Dillingham used to reside near the base of it. § Of the other mountains, we shall speak in another place.

The name of Chickawakie has but recently been bestowed

* Hist. of Union, p. 4, note.

† Dr. Jackson, in his Report on the Geology of Maine, p. 56, gives the height of Mt. Batty as 1322 feet.

‡ Thus designated in Will. Hist. Maine, i., p. 95, and ii., p. 551.

§ Dr. Jackson, (ibid.) gives the height of Mt. Megunticook as 1457 feet.

upon Tolman's Pond, and is said to signify in the Indian language, "sweet water." The oldest Indians with whom we have conversed, are ignorant of the name, which was given, we believe, by certain citizens of Rockland.* These are the only names we think of, that demand a notice at this time; others will be alluded to hereafter.

Up to the year 1790 there was not a passable road in the plantation of Camden of the length of three miles. There had been a foot path extending from St. George to Sandy Point, (in Prospect,) which was first indicated by spotted trees,—but there was no road which could be traveled a series of miles in any vehicle. Travelling was principally performed on foot, and after a bridle path was worn sufficiently for the purpose, short journeys were made on horseback. On the 10th of Nov., 1790, a road was laid out extending from Thomaston (Rockland) to Camden Harbor, and thence to "Little Ducktrap;" it appears, however, not to have been completed until 1797. We believe the road above Little Ducktrap† was completed about the same time. This was the first road in Camden of which we have any account.

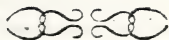
At the time when the roads were traced by spotted trees, the following sad event occurred: A stranger, in traveling towards Ducktrap during one of the winter months, halted at the house of Robt. Thorndike, where he took supper. His

* While speaking of Indian names, we will here put upon record a few names which we obtained from Sogabason Neptune, an old Penobscot Indian, who piloted Gen. Knox through this section when roads were indicated by spotted trees. He is now 89 years of age, and his memory is apparently unimpaired. The dialect of his fathers is being numbered among the things that were; soon, all that remains to tell the tale of the "poor Indian," will be a few memorials that may be preserved in cabinets, or recorded with the pen. We will here give a few of the words, with their definitions: Meguaticook, large sea; Chebogardinac, a high hill; Wardjou, a hill; Neguassabem, large pond; Neguassabemacese, small pond; Naraguagus, (the name of a river near Thomaston.)

† Ducktrap is said to have derived its name from the inlet below the bridge, which is so contracted as to form a strait, near which sportsman used to lie in ambush while the game was scared up by others. The ducks in their flight would seek egress through the strait, and thus become game for the huntsman. Hence the origin of the word.

business being urgent, he declined the hospitalities tendered to him to tarry over night, and continued his journey. It appears he missed the path and wandered into a meadow, and becoming benumbed with the cold, he sat down, and yielding to the feelings of drowsiness that proves fatal to those thus overcome by its spell, he fell into that sleep that knows no waking.

In the following spring he was found by the settlers in a situation corresponding with the above facts.



Number XI.

Camden plantation—[NOTE: Lincoln, Hancock and Waldo Counties.]—Negunticook—Camden incorporated—Origin of the name—Extract from Lord Camden's speech—First Town Meeting—names of officers chosen—Number of votes polled—Impeunding of swine—The first bridge—Mr. McGlathry contracts to build one at the foot of the stream—Disagreement—Final adjustment of the case—Persons warned out of Town—The first School House—Money raised for School—School Teachers.

UP to the year 1791 Camden was only known as a plantation, defined as being in the County of Hancock,* Province of Maine, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The appellation of Negunticook,† or Megunticook, up to this time was sometimes given to the whole plantation, but generally it was applied to the settlement at the harbor, of which place the name is most happily suggestive.

On the 17th of February, 1791, "the plantation of Cambden" became incorporated as the 72d town in the State.

* Camden was within the precincts of Lincoln County until that or Hancock was established, June 25, 1789, when it became included in the latter county. Camden continued in Hancock until 1791, and before steps were taken for the incorporation of the town, our citizens petitioned the General Court for to be set off to Lincoln. Their petition was not granted until several months after the town became incorporated. The General Court was opposed to the prayer of said petitioners, but finally it was granted, and in Dec., 1792, we find Camden defined as being in Lincoln. When in Hancock, our people used to attend Court at Penobscot (Castine) but after the change occurred, the place of assizes was Waldoboro, which was the shire town of Lincoln from the year 1786 to the year 1800, when Wiscasset became the seat of judicature in its stead. Camden remained in Lincoln until Waldo County was incorporated, July 4, 1827, at which time it was annexed to the latter, of which Belfast became the shire town.

† We observe in the Records of the town that the name of Negunticook was thus spelled up to the year 1794, and from documents we have examined in the Mass. State House, we find the practice of thus spelling it continued up to the year 1797.

The name of Camden * was bestowed upon the township by the Twenty Associates, as we learn from an article in the Mass. His. Coll., vol. ii., 3d series, p. 228, and also from a plan of the township now before us, bearing date of Sept., 1768. The name is said to have been given it in honor of Lord Camden, a parliamentary friend of the colonists prior to, and during the revolutionary war. During the war, measures were proposed by parliament, and enunciated by the king in his proclamation, that the subjugation of the colonists be accomplished by inciting the Indians to wage against them their most cruel kinds of warfare. This most tyrannical measure of the Crown met with earnest opposition from the Earl of Chatham, Col. Barre, and others, at which times Lord Camden arose, and in speaking against the barbarous scheme, said, "It ought to be damned,—it holds forth a war of revenge such as Moloch in Pandemonium advised; and it would fix an inveterate hatred in Americans against the very name of Englishmen, which will be left a legacy from father to son, to the latest posterity!" Such is a sample of the man from whom Camden derived its name. †

The first town meeting was held at the inn of Peter Ott, on the 4th of April, 1791. The officers there chosen were Wm. Gregory, moderator; John Harkness, town clerk; John Harkness, 1st selectman, Wm. Gregory, 2d selectman, Wm. McGlathry, 3d selectman; Paul Thorndike, constable; Nathaniel Palmer, tax collector; Joseph Eaton, treasurer; Jas. Richards, Robt. Thorndike, and David Nutt, surveyors of lumber, &c. Five men were likewise chosen as Tythingmen: (these personages were a terror to Sabbath breakers,) and two to the distinguished office of hog reeves. After disposing of the ordinary town business, they then proceeded to vote for Wm. Lithgow, Esq., for Representative to Congress. Being no opposition candidate presented, he received thirty-two votes.

* The name is spelt *Camden* on the town records up to the year 1800, when the present mode of spelling it was adopted. The misnomer was continued as late as 1805, at which time we find it on the title page of a printed sermon.

† There are now 15 places in the United States of the name of Camden.

John Hancock for Governor, and Samuel Adams for Lieut. Governor, received twenty-six votes each.

At a town meeting held the ensuing June,—for they were held as occasion required, sometimes three or four times a year,—an article was inserted in the warrant for the meeting “to See if the Town Will build a Pound & Chuse a Pound keeper.” Also “to See if the Town Will Lett hoggs Run at Large With Rings & Sheep Without a Sheppard.” When said articles were acted upon, it was voted to build a pound, and that it be made “tight enough to Stop Pigs a Month old.” As the impounding of swine did not seem to give entire satisfaction, it was voted next year that they “Should Go at Large if yoked & Ringed.”

The first bridge that was used to cross Megunticook stream with, at the Harbor, consisted of a jam of logs, situated just back of James Richards’ grist and saw mill. A bridge was afterwards erected on the stream just back of Mr. Chase’s blacksmith shop. This bridge getting out of repair, it was voted, May 7th, 1792, that instead of repairing it, a new one should be built. Wm. McGlathry undertook to fulfill the contract for 12 pounds and 10 shillings. The outlet of the stream was then on the spot now occupied by Crabtree’s grist mill flume,—at the north end of the Woolen Factory; and the original northerly bank was uniform with the part now to be seen just back of the Messrs. Mansfields’ blacksmith shop. After Mr. McG. had completed the abutments of the bridge,—at the foot of the stream, just back of the grist mill,—some complaint was made, by which a town meeting was called, and the contract revoked. Mr. McG. appears, however, to have fulfilled the contract, and a road was opened which the selectmen had surveyed and laid out on a line with the bridge, which was below, and parallel with the present road,—Main street. After the bridge was completed, the objections raised, were, that it was too high, and frail, as teams would make it sway while crossing it, and being without a substantial railing, it was regarded as highly unsafe. Mr. McG. afterward demanded compensation for building said bridge, but the town voted, (April 2, 1798,) “not to pay” him “for the bridge.”

In the ensuing October, the "bridge question," (since, like then, regarded as a *vexata questio*, as will be discovered by some future antiquarian, when he shall recur to the year of our Lord 1836.) was settled by passing the following vote: "Voted, to pay Wm. McGlathry, Esq., * for the Bridge built a cross Negunticook stream; which \$20 was due from him for highway tax: provided he will give a full discharge for sd. bridge." (Town Records, p. 79.) We presume the question was settled agreeably to said proviso, as it is not again alluded to in the Town Records.

We are informed that the stream was spanned by a bridge where the present one now stands, as early as 1795, but as the Town Records are very indefinite about it, we cannot speak of it with positiveness.

There was a law in force at this time, (1792,) by which the Selectmen were authorized to warn all new comers or transient persons out of town who had not made application to the proper town authorities for the purpose of becoming permanent residents. On a precept now before us, which was duly served Jan. 2d, 1792, we find the names of twenty-two men, women and children who were thus "warned out of town." Among the number are several who were afterwards accounted as being among the first citizens of the town, in wealth and respectability. We believe only three cases are thus recorded.† This custom, which appears to have had its origin in the old countries, is still arbitrarily observed in some portions of England, where the poorer classes alone suffer from its effects.‡ The object of this custom, or law, was to prevent persons becoming chargeable as paupers to any place, we suppose. At this time there was but one pauper in town, and she was kept for several years by different persons for 10s. per week.

The first school house of which we have any knowledge.

* About the year 1793-99 Mr. McGlathry moved to Frankfort, where his merits made him one of the leading men of that town, as they did in Camden.

† See Town Records, p. 22, 28 and 39.

‡ See Cobden's *White Slaves of England*, p. 251 and 252.

was situated on Capt. Jesse Hosmer's land, at the corner of Wood and Elm streets. It was a frame building, a part of which now comprises the dwelling house of Mr. Coburn Tyler. The first allusion to a school in the Town Records, is April 2, 1792, when 5 pounds was voted for said object. The following year, (Mar. 4, 1793,) 20 pounds was voted for the same purpose; March 3, 1794, the appropriation was 30 pounds. The school-master during the latter year was Asa Hosmer: his successors were Robert Portersfield and Benj. Stetson. As Mr. Hosmer came here about the year 1786-7, it is quite probable that he was about the first school-master employed by the town. Such is the earliest record we have of the institution that "teaches young ideas how to shoot." and of the instructors connected with the same.



Number XII.

Qualifications for voters—Preaching—Scarcity of Ministers—Town fined for not having a settled Minister—Military affairs—State separation question—Post Office established—First Post Master—Mail Carrier—Town Meetings—Town expenses—School and Ministerial lots donated to the Town—The Foote House—Names of transient Preachers—Rev. Paul Coffin's description of Camden—Social Library—Proposition to build a Meeting House—Political affairs—Parish Tax—Non-conformists protest against being assessed—Separation question again—Masonic affairs—Taxes collected "for nothing"—Proposition to divide the Town—The old Meeting House.

IN the town records, under date of March 22, 1794, we find the qualifications for voters are given, with which our present liberal laws are in happy contrast. As the hour of meeting was also remarkably different from the time observed at the present day, we will quote the entire notice:

"The free-holders, and other inhabitants of said Town, of twenty-one years and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate to the value of sixty pounds, to meet at Mr. Peter Ott's on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 12 of the clock at noon, to give in their votes for a Governor," &c.

Up to the year 1794 there had been no stated preaching in town; but once in a great while religious teachers would chance to stop here while passing through the place; and thus the inhabitants of Camden would occasionally have the privilege of listening to the words of life. On the occasion of the arrival of any preacher, the news was soon disseminated throughout the town, when a good sized and attentive congregation would soon be gathered together to enjoy the rare privilege of listening to a sermon. The scarcity of ministers in this section of Maine near this time may be known by an extract from a letter written by the Hon. Gen. Lincoln, relating

to the "Religious State of the Eastern Counties of the District of Maine," dated at Boston, Feb. 10, 1790. where it says: "There are not more than three ordained ministers from Penobscot river to Passamaquoddy, an extent of more than one hundred miles." *

At this time (1794) there was a law in force in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts making it finable for any town to be without a "gospel minister." As said law was infringed by this town, we find inserted in a warrant for a town meeting, dated June 21, 1794, the following article: "To see what the town will do in regard to an indictment against them for neglecting for the space of three years last past to procure and maintain as the law obliges a settled ordained minister."† At said meeting the following action was taken upon the question: "Voted, that Mr. David Blodget and Mr. Sam'l McLaughlin be a committee to draw up a petition for to lay before the Supreme Court next to be holden at Hallowell, against paying a fine for not having a minister for three years past."‡ The question was contested by the town at the next Supreme Judicial Court, but the decision there given, was in vindication of the law, and the town was mulcted in full, "2 pounds, 14 shillings and 6 pence."

By an act of the General Court, June 22, 1793, a new impetus was given to the Militia law, and by an improvement in the system and discipline, an increased interest was taken in military affairs throughout the Province of Maine. Gen. Wm. Lithgow, of Hallowell, was then we think, Major General of the Lincoln, or 8th Division, in which the Camden company was embraced. On a warrant for a town meeting under date of Aug. 28, 1794, we find the following articles relating to the subject: "To see what sum of money the town will vote to pay the act soldiers now called for, or what the town will relative thereto." "To see what sum of money the town will vote to purchase a town stock of arms and ammunition, or what the town will act relative thereto."

*Mass. Hist. Coll. IV., 152.

†Town Records, p. 46.

‡Ibid.

When the town meeting convened, the 9th of the ensuing month, the following action was taken on the aforesaid articles:

"*Voted* to pay the minute men \$8 a month with the Continental pay, for the time they are in the service, besides clothing." "*Voted*, to pay the minute men three shillings a day for every day they train." "*Voted*, to raise 36 pounds for to purchase a town stock of arms and ammunition." *

In the above warrant the following article is inserted: "To see if the Town will send a representative to Portland in regard of a separate State;" but it was concluded not to then rebel against the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but to endeavor to quash the incipient feeling of discontent by refusing to send a representative to said convention.

During this year a Post Office was established in town; and Joseph Eaton was appointed postmaster. The office was in the old Eaton house, the cellar of which is now to be seen on Eaton's Point. George Russell, of Castine, was then the mail-carrier, and before the post office was established here he used to carry the letters, &c., in a yellow colored handkerchief, but, at this time he carried the mail in a leather bag on his back. He used to perform his route from St. George to Sandy Point about once a week. After the roads were opened the postman rode horseback, and when within about half a mile of the office he used to give the premonition of his approach by sounding a post horn. Mr. Eaton was succeeded by John Hathaway as postmaster, who, in turn, was succeeded by Benj. Cushing.

At this time, the town meetings were sometimes held at Goose River. (at Peter Ott's tavern, on the place where Mr. Jefferson Smith now lives,) and at other times at the Harbor; and as it was deemed practicable to have them held at the above places alternately, we find at a meeting in Nov. it was "*Voted*, To have the Town meetings half the time at Negunticook for the futer."

1795. The expenses of the town for this year may be seen by the following sums voted for said purpose: "twenty pounds

for the necessary charge of the town;" "30 pounds for the support of school;" "80 pounds for highway;" and, after mature deliberation, undoubtedly, it was voted, also, to raise "30 pounds for the support of the Gospel." Who the preacher was, that was hired for the said "30 pounds," we cannot now ascertain.

Feb. 4, 1795, the "20 Associates of the Lincolnshire Company" donated to the town "the ministerial lot, No. 57," (where the first church was subsequently built,) and "the school lot, No. 58," (which was adjoining the other lot,) for which the town tendered a vote of thanks to said Company.

During this year, John Bowers erected the building subsequently known as the "Foote house." It was occupied as a hotel by Mr. Bowers from 1795 to '97; by Ebenezer Pain in '97; Philip Crocker 1797-98, and by Capt. Edward Payson until 1800, during which year he died. It afterwards passed into the hands of Col. Erastus Foote, during whose ownership it was used as a tavern, dwelling house, &c. In was torn down in 1833 by Mr. Joel Thomas, who purchased the house and land. The land on which it stood is now owned by Wm. Merriam, Esq., and sons, who contemplate the erection of a brick block on the spot.

At a meeting held the 7th of March, 1796, it was voted to raise "\$130 for the support of school," and "\$100 for the support of the Gospel." The latter sum was evidently bestowed upon transient religious teachers.

Among those who used to preach here about this time, we might mention the following reverend gentlemen: Elisha Snow, (of St. George,) Isaac Case, Jno. Whitney, Joseph Richards, (of Camden)—Baptist. Paul Coffin, (of Buxton,) Jno. Lathrop, (of Boston.)—who was an agent for the Tract Society—Phineas Pillsbury.—Congregationist. Joshua Hall, Joshua Wells, Robt. Yellalee, Aaron Humphrey, and Ephm. Stinchfield, * Methodist.

Rev. Paul Coffin, D. D., who kept a journal of his travels while in the employ of the Missionary Society, (of the Congre-

* Mr. Stinchfield afterwards became a Free Will Baptist.

gationist order, we think,) made the following entry when at Camden, under date of Aug. 15, 1796: "Camden, formerly Megunticook. Squire McGlathry treated me with true and simple politeness, and hospitality. This is a place beautiful for situation, and promising for trade. The harbor: a mill for boards and corn on a fresh stream, and the adjacent gently rising lands made a good appearance, and are quite convenient. The back country, east and west, have no market but this. One ship and a schooner have this year been launched here, and six or seven heavy vessels are on the stocks. The roads are here beaten and worn. The place looks more like home, and a seat of trade, than Ducktrap, Northport, or Belfast. Eight years have done all this. The Squire has sold one-fourth of an acre of land for \$100. About fifteen neat houses, some large, with other buildings, make the appearance of a compact town. The harbor is full of pleasant islands."* During this year a library was instituted in town, called "the Federal Society's Library." It contained 200 volumes, and after an existence of 34 years, the affair was closed by selling the books at public vendue.

"At a legal meeting," held the 7th of Nov., 1796, it was "Voted, to build a Meeting House at the crotch of the roads on Mr. Isaac Harrington's land, Provided said land is given to the town." The project, from some cause or other, failed, and said meeting house was not built at the time and place designated.

Until the elections of 1796, candidates for political office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—in which this State was then included—were generally elected without any opposition, and if an aspirant for a place within the gift of the people had the fortune to be nominated, he was quite sure the choice would be unanimously ratified at the ensuing election. At this period party lines were drawn, when the Federal and Democratic parties marshalled their forces and appeared at the polls with their respective candidates. At the spring election, Sam'l Adams, the Federal candidate, was elected over his opponent, Increase Sumner, by a handsome majority. In this town,

* "Missionary Town in Maine in 1796," in the Me. Hist. Coll., IV., p. 328.

the vote for Adams was unanimous, he receiving 40 votes and Sumner 0. At the November election the choice of the town was for a "Federal representative," without a dissentient vote.

In fact, there existed such harmony on politics for a number of years that no other than a Federalist was expected to cast a vote, as the following article in a warrant for a meeting for the election of State officers, Oct. 21, 1796,) illustrates: "To bring in there Votes for the choice of a Federal Representative." A unity of sentiment existed on political matters until about the year 1806, when a change occurred by which elections were ever afterwards contested.

1797. Agreeably to a law of the Commonwealth, every citizen was required to pay a tax for the support of the standing religious order of the place where he resided, unless his intentions were duly recorded to the effect that he belonged to some other denomination and contributed for the sustenance of the same. Accordingly, under date of Feb. 14th, we find the following protest filed, signed by nine non-conformists:—"To the Inhabitants of the town of Cambden, members of the annual meeting of said town: Gentlemen, we, the subscribers, citizens of America, willing to bair our Proportionable part of charges for the support of Religion and civil Government, and belonging to the Denomination of Baptists do Request of you Brethren an Exemption from being taxed for the support of any Preacher of the Gospel, but those of our own denomination, and for your health and happiness as in Duty bound we shall ever Pray."* After this year, similar protests are of frequent occurrence upon the town records from persons of the Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist orders.

At a "legal meeting," held in May, the question of separation from Massachusetts was acted upon when the vote stood 26 yeas, 4 nays.

In September the town was indicted for not having a supply of "military stores," and John Hathaway, Esq.,† was chosen to defend the town at the county court.

* Town Records, page 69.

† Mr. Hathaway was the first lawyer in town.

1798. At a meeting held in March it was voted, "Not to Raise money to the gospel this year."

May 7, 1798, a meeting was called for the election of a town representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. The meeting was held at the house of Philip Crooker at the Harbor village. After a moderator was chosen, it was "Voted, to adjourn for half an hour and to meet at Benj. Cushing's store." The object of this adjournment is not stated, and it is accordingly left for posterity to conjecture concerning it. On resuming the business of the meeting, it was "voted, that Sam'l Jacobs be representative." This was the first time this town was represented at the General Court. In the following year it was "voted not to choose a representative to send to Court."

Jan. 2, 1799, the Masonic fraternity held their first meeting and effected a temporary organization by making choice of the following officers: Philip Ulmer, Master; Jno. Hathaway, Secretary. A committee was then chosen "to address a petition to the Grand Lodge for a Charter." At a meeting of the Fraternity, Jan. 30th, it was "voted, that the title of the Lodge be, the Federal Lodge." \$50 was then raised for the procurement of the Charter. It appears that the Grand Lodge did not think that the name of a political party well accorded with the object of the Order, and so instead adopting the appellation presented, of the more euphonious one of "Amity," was affixed to the charter; which was given at Boston March 10th, 1801.

Apr. 23, 1801, the Lodge met at Benj. Palmer's hall, (in the house now owned by Capt. Jas. Clark.) where they made choice of the following permanent officers: Geo. Ulmer, M.; Hezekiah Prince, S. W.; Samuel Thatcher, J. W.; Erastus Foote, S.; Wm. Gregory, Jr., T.; Benj. Cushing, S. D.; Joshua Adams, J. D.; Simon Barret, S. S.; Bela Jacobs, J. D.; Christopher Dailey, Tyler. On the first night of the meeting, the names of 18 petitioners were received. The installation address was delivered July 30, 1801, by the Rev. Thurston Whiting, of Warren.*

On the Town Records (p. 82,) under date March 4, 1799, we

* Records of the Order.

find the following vote recorded: "Voted, John Gregory, constable, to collect for nothing." Cheap enough!

In the Town Records of March 4, 1800, we see the following article inserted in a town meeting warrant: "To see what the town will do in regard to setting off a part of Camden joining the northerly part of Thomaston to make another town." A committee was appointed to make the necessary survey, and report. The dividing line was to commence between Goose River and Clam Cove, and run northerly to the Hope line. The report of the committee was accepted, but it appears no definite action was afterward taken upon the matter, and thus the scheme was abandoned, by merited neglect.

In 1790 a meeting house was erected by the munificence of private individuals. It was situated on the old post road exactly half a mile from J. H. Curtis, Esq.'s, store. It had a vestibule on the front end which extended to the eaves. The roof was flat, and in the centre was a belfry that rose to an altitude of about twenty feet, and was pointed at the top. The outside was clap-boarded and painted yellow. The house was entered through the vestibule, the door of which opened into the central of the three aisles. The body of the church contained 75 pews, which were of the high old, fashioned kind. The gallery which encircled the room, was entered by a flight of stairs leading from the porch. In the gallery directly in front of the pulpit, was the singing seats. The pulpit was nearly on a line with the topping of the gallery, thus placing the preacher in a lofty position enough to scan his whole audience.

Directly over the pulpit was a sounding-board of the size and shape of a mill stone, which was suspended by an inch and a half iron bar. Among the juvenile hearers it used to tend to enforce the precepts given by the preacher from the fact that they (as one of them avers) used to reverently believe that if the incumbent of the sacred desk deviated from the truth during his ministrations therefrom, said sounding-board would fall upon his head "instantly," as a token of Divine disapproval!

This meeting house was used as a place of worship until the Congregational church was erected, in 1834. It was afterward sold, and as it was much dilapidated; it was torn down about the year 1838.

Number XIII.

An aquaduct laid—Rev. Mr. Pillsbury—Efforts to procure a Minister—Town expenses—The Turnpike—The Mountain Pass—Its scenery—Mode of making the Turnpike—An Incident—Cost of the Turnpike—Purchased by Camden and Lincolnville—Daniel Barrett—Picturesque scenery—Rev. Joshua Hall preaches, and teaches school here—Members of his Society—The Log School House—Goose River Bridges.

APRIL 7th, 1800, Micah and Wm. Hobbs came to Camden from Princeton, Mass.; soon after which, they contracted with Jacob Reed to lay an aquaduct at the Harbor village. The pipes were made of hemlock, spruce, and cedar, in sections of about ten feet in length, connected by chamfering the ends so as to fit one into the other. The conduits led from a spring at the base of the mountain, (directly back of S. G. Adams, Esq.'s, house,) and supplied several houses on the northerly side of the bridge, and crossed the stream between Mr. Chase's smith shop and the Bowling Alley, and thence branched off in different directions to the houses on the southerly side of the bridge. Between the years 1812 and '18 another aquaduct was laid, leading from a spring in Mr. Jas. Richards' field, from which the more southerly part of the village was supplied with water. It appears to have been a stock concern, of which Mr. Reed was the principal owner, and director. The pipes were only conducted to such houses as complied with the terms of the company.* Some of the old conduits may be seen near the north easterly end of the Megunticook House, where they have become exposed to view.

In the town meeting warrant for Oct. 16, 1800, an article was inserted to see if the town would consent to settle one

* By an act of the Legislature, passed April 5, 1801, a similar company was incorporated in town, called the *Megunticook Water Company*, but as the proprietors did not meet with deserved success in obtaining subscription to their stock, the enterprise failed.

"Rev. Mr. Pillsbury" as a religious teacher to attend to the spiritual wants of the community. The article was passed over, and consequently the invitation was not extended to him. April 6, 1801, \$150 was voted to be raised "for the support of the ministry," and a committee of three was appointed "to procure a preacher." It was voted also that "The candidate shall have sufficient credentials or not be employed." Said committee corresponded with several ministers on the subject, but they did not chance to find the kind of a man they were in quest of.

1802, April 5th, the town voted to raise \$2,400, as follows: \$1,200 for repair of the highways; \$300 for the necessary charges of the Town; \$100 for the support of the ministry; \$800 for the expense of schools.

During this year, Dan'l Barrett obtained of the General Court of Mass. a permit or charter, to make a turnpike, following the base of Mt. Megunticook, from his land, (now owned by his son, Wm. Barrett,) to Smelt Brook,—one mile in length.

Previous to this, the road or path leading from Camden to Lincolnville Centre, passed over Megunticook mountain, and was entered near where Wm. Barrett now lives. The path in some places was through a defile of the mountain, and was so narrow that it could not be used by a vehicle, and was difficult, sometimes hazardous, even with a horse. Its cliffy and dangerous sides always made it a dreaded pass to those who were necessitated to travel it. In some places a miss-step might precipitate the traveler hundreds of feet in the chasm below. Its romantic picturesqueness, however, constituted it a lovely place for the admirers of Nature, who could there gratify their taste for the sublime and beautiful to its fullest extent.

It may at once be perceived what a great benefit a turnpike would be, when so much danger and difficult traveling would thereby be avoided. The conception of the plan was as great as it was humane, as will be conceded by all who are acquainted with the place. The cliffy base of the mountain formed the margin of Canaan Pond from the commencement, to the end of the road.

Such were the obstructions to be overcome. The plan Mr.

Barrett devised was to roll large rocks from the mountain to make a wall, and then form the road by filling in with *debris* and dirt. Every common expedient was used in detaching rocks, undermining boulders, and blasting granite. Among the workmen employed, were four manumitted slaves: of one of them the following incident is related, tending to illustrate the manner, and hazardousness with which the work was often wrought: A very large rock had been undermined, and one prop after another, which were placed under it to shore it up, were taken away, until it rested upon one support. This stay required to be knocked from under by a workman. The crew at work at the time numbered about forty, but when the proposition with a liberal offer was made them, not one was found willing to risk his chance of life for the reward offered. The silence was finally broken by Sambo, who stepped forward and said to Mr. Barrett, "Massa, dare's only one ting I ask; if I dies in de venture, just gib me a decent burryin and dat'll do." Being thus assured, Sambo shouldered an ax and boldly marched up the slope to the rock, watched from below by the workmen, who observed his movements with fear, expecting to soon see him crushed beneath the mass. Dealing a few heavy blows, the prop soon gave way, and the rock started from its bed, when Sambo quickly sprang aside, and just escaped it as it went with a loud crash down the declivity into the pond below. As the dust cleared away, Sambo was seen displaying his ivory with a broad grin, and in great glee he cheered lustily, as the workmen beneath sent up their hurrahs with simultaneous voice at the favorable result.

The number employed on the Turnpike varied at different times; sometimes there were as many as fifty, at other times as few as four or five. Many from Camden and Lincolnville worked an allotted time for a perpetual free passport, and others for a limited length of time. It is said to have occupied five years from the commencement to its completion, and to have cost on the average \$1,000 a year. *

* Another authority,—one of the Selectmen of Lincolnville,—says it took about three years to make it, and that it cost about \$3,000: the former statement comes from a more direct source, and thus may be considered the more reliable one.

The toll house and gate was opposite to where Wm. Barrett now lives. The old toll house is still to be seen near where it formerly stood. The toll rates [were as follows: 3 cents for a foot passenger; 8 cents on horseback; 12 1-2 cts. horse and wagon; horse and chaise, 17 cts.; 1 ct. apiece for sheep and swine; and so on.

It was used as a toll road until about the year 1834, when it was purchased by Benj. Cushing and Ephraim Wood, of Camden, and Moses Young, of Lincolnville, for \$300. This town became responsible for the \$200 paid by Messrs. Cushing and Wood, and Lincolnville for a part of the sum advanced by Mr. Young. The Turnpike proved to be a poor investment for Mr. Barrett's money, as it did not near pay the interest; and as it required much attention and expense to keep it in repair, it was accordingly sold as above. The name of Daniel Barrett, by being associated as it is with the history of the Turnpike, will go down to posterity as one ever to be gratefully remembered.

It will be exceedingly difficult to find scenery in New England that will surpass in grandeur and beauty that which is presented by the Turnpike. The traveler beholds on his right hand the rocky cliffs towering above him some seven hundred feet, tending to inspire him with fear and wonder; while on his left hand, at his feet, is Canaan's beautiful lakelet, whose placid, glassy surface seems to smile with a consciousness of its own loveliness and tranquilizing power, and tends to beget in his mind feelings of serenity and repose, in contradistinction to the sensations produced by its frowning neighbor.

The above description conveys but a faint idea of the highly romantic appearance presented. The pen of a ready writer might depict, and the brush of a master artist portray, the view, but we think the attempt would fail to convey to the mind a correct knowledge of the reality itself. Those who have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing the Turnpike, will not deem us too enthusiastic in our encomiums upon it.

On a warrant for a town meeting, dated Sept. 21, 1802, we find the following article inserted: "To see if the town will agree with Rev. Joshua Hall to preach with them and keep

school for one year." Mr. Hall informed us a few months since that he received a number of very urgent letters from the selectmen relative to securing his services, when he finally accepted of the offer tendered to him. Any action upon the question would not be valid unless ratified by the town. When the town meeting was held it was "*Voted*, to strike out the words 'and keep school,'" and then it was next voted to pass over the rest of the article. But Mr. Hall's friends were set on having him here, on so insisted on his coming. Among those who belonged to his denomination—Methodist—were Daniel Barrett, Richard Wilson, and David Rollins. In addition to his Sabbath ministrations, he taught school one season. He used to teach one term alternately at the Harbor and the River. The place in which he kept school at the River was a log cabin situated on the site now occupied by David Talbot, Esq.'s, house; so says one who attended said school.

Dec. 14, 1801, the town "voted to build a bridge over Goose River stream." At a meeting held Apr. 4, 1803, it was voted to raise \$150 for the purpose of building said bridge. This bridge is situated about a quarter of a mile above the new one, near where Winchester Farnham used to live, or in proximity to the land now owned by the heirs of Capt. Jabez Amesbury. The road crossing the bridge was used as the post road until about the year 1844, when the bridge below was built, which was re-built in 1856, at a cost of \$4,300.

Number XIV.

Father Sewall's allusion to Camden—The Town extends a "call" to Rev. Thos. Cochran—[Note]—His salary—Dissenters—Ordination Day—Regarded as a "high day"—Death of a Glutton—The Installation—Proceedings—Quakers—First Universalist Preaching—Free Will Baptists and Methodists—Votes for Governor—Proposition for the protection of Fish—Question of separation from Mass. agitated—Ammunition—The Embargo—Infraction of the Act—An Instance—A Vessel seized by Collector Farley—A bond given as security—Sails for France—Failure to recover bonds—Our Citizens petition the President for the removal of the Embargo—The Commonwealth of Mass. petitioned—The restriction removed—Hog Revers—Universalists form a Society—Reading of Sermons—Members of said Society—Votes for Governor—Bounty offered on Wild Cats and Crows—Maj. Jos. Peirce—The Old Mansion House—Maj. Peirce decamps with the Records of the Twenty Associates.

1803. DURING this year, Rev. "Father" Sewall, a Congregationist minister, visited Camden, and speaks of it as "containing somewhat more than a hundred families, having a decent meeting-house, but no church of any denomination, and only a few scattering professors."*

1804. During this year, Rev. Thos. Cochran preached here a few times, and as he gave such general satisfaction, the town

* Memoir of Rev. Jotham Sewall, p. 120.

† Mr. Cochran was born in New Boston, N. H., April 14, 1771. He graduated at Dartmouth College. His father, John Cochran, was born in Londonderry, N. H. His grandfather was among the memorialists from the north of Ireland who petitioned Gov. Shute, in 1718, as being desirous to migrate "to that very excellent and renowned Plantation,"—New England. Meeting with the desired encouragement from the Governor, these memorialists,—principally from Londonderry,—commonly called the Scotch-Irish, embarked for New England, where they arrived Aug. 4, 1718. In the succeeding year, the principal part of them settled a plantation in N. H., to which they gave the name of Londonderry. We have traced out the history of these Scotch-Irish colonists in our Sketches of the Early History of Belfast, Numbers 1 and 2.

voted, Nov. 5th, to give him "a call" "if terms can be agreed on to their mutual satisfaction." Feb. 11, 1805, \$500 was voted as his salary. It was also voted, "That the first settled minister in said town have the improvement of one-third part of the lot near Goose River, (given by the Proprietors of said Town of Camden for the use of the ministry.) as long as he remains a minister of said Town." *

It appears there were many who dissented from the proceedings, and we find that Richard Wilson and eleven others protested against them, and caused a meeting to convene on the 13th, to reconsider the vote of Feb. 11th. Their reasons of opposition are not given, but it appears they were in favor of dividing the money thus appropriated among the religious teachers of the different denominations. The vote stood as follows: "50 votes for reconsidering, and 57 votes against it;" so the motion was lost by seven majority.

On the day of ordination, Sept. 11th, 1805, there was an unusual stir about town. Many had come by sea and land from not only all the neighboring towns, but some as far as Brooksville, † so it may be seen that the occasion was regarded as a "great day" in this section. Besides being a "high day" to the moral and religious part of the community, it was improved by "the baser sort" in horse-racing, drinking, and carousing. One John N——, of Lincolnville, who was a "Revolutioner," made an unnatural fool of himself by imbibing to excess, and while endeavoring, at a public dinner, to accomplish the feat of a glutton, swallowed a piece of unmaستicated meat and choked to death. Commemorative of the above, and other incidents of the day, some poetaster composed some verses, which became as popular among certain classes as are familiar melodies at the present day.

But we will now notice the installation occasion. The church was crowded in the pews, galleries, and aisles, and many were unable to obtain admittance at all. The meeting was called

* Town Records.

† The party that came from Brooksville met with a sad mishap while returning, by the capsizing of the boat, by which a Miss Nichols was drowned.

to order by making choice of Rev. Josiah Winship, of Woolwich, as moderator, and Rev. Hezekiah Packard, A. M., of Wiscasset, secretary. The following persons were then formed into a Congregationist church:—Thos. Cochran, Robert Thorndike, Jos. Eaton, David Blodget, Lewis Ogier, Bathsheba Thorndike, Elizabeth Hosmer, Lucy Eaton, * Lucy Blodget, Mary Keyes. After the church was formed, the Council gave opportunity to them to call and invite Mr. Thos. Cochran to take the charge and oversight of them in the Lord. Having examined the candidate and being satisfied, the Council proceeded to ordain him as pastor of the church and minister of the town of Camden. The sermon, preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Packard, together with the charge by Rev. Mr. Winship, and the right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mighill Blood, was printed.† A copy of the sermon, &c., is in our possession. It was printed in Buckstown, (now Bucksport,) by Wm. W. Clapp.‡

At this time there were a few persons who belonged to the society of Friends; we will here record the fact by giving the names of that "devoted few:" Ruben Hussey and wife, Ephraim Gray and wife. It was some years, however, before any preachers of that sect preached here.

1806. About this time, Rev. Sam'l Baker preached the first Universalist sermon ever delivered in town. It is believed that Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, now editor of the Boston "*Christian Freeman*," was the next one of that faith who preached here. Transient preachers of this sect visited here until a society was organized, of which we will speak in the proper place.

At this period, and in fact some time previous, the Free Will Baptists had preaching here. Rev. Ephraim Stinchfield, who left the Methodist order near this time, and joined the Free Will Baptists, was their stated preacher. In the absence of a Methodist preacher, the Methodists used to attend the Free

* Mrs. Eaton is the only surviving member of the original church: she was born April 10, 1774.

† Rev. B. C. Chase's semi-centennial Address, delivered in Camden Sept. 11, 1835, p. 7.

‡ It is said the first newspaper printed in the region of the Penobscot, was at Buckstown.

Will Baptist meetings, and *vice versa*. Hence we find on a paper filed with the town clerk, the names of members of these two societies together. Among the certificates recorded we find the following reported as being supporters of Free Will Baptist preaching: Waterman Hewitt, Jno. May, Joab Brown, Jas. Keen, Wm. Spring, Rd. Wilson, Reuben Keen, Zadock Brewster, Elisha Bradford, Jno. Grose, and Peter Barrows.

Indicative of the spirit of politics this year, is the following vote for choice of Governor: Caleb Strong had 78 votes, and his opponent, Jas. Sullivan, 86: the highest number of votes was for choice of councilmen, when the combined vote run up to 169.

During this year a proposition was made in town-meeting to negotiate with the proprietors of the dams and mills on Meganticook stream, to induce them to open a sluice for the passage of "the fish called alewives and others," into "the Large Pond,"—Molyneux or Canaan Pond. It appears, however, that no favorable action was taken thereon as it was referred to a future meeting, and thus "tabled."

1807. This year the question was presented in town-meeting to see if our citizens were in favor of a separation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the erection of a new state. The vote stood as follows: In favor of separation, 7; against it, 133.

1808. May 2 the town "voted, to raise \$100 for the purpose of purchasing powder and balls," agreeably to the requirement of law. This vote indicates the approach of the Embargo time. Camden, like all the other seaport towns in the Province of Maine, very sensibly felt the blighting effects of this restrictive measure. Although it was laid upon our general shipping on the 22d of Dec., 1807, yet it was not sensibly felt in this town until the following spring. Despite of the vigilance of the Custom House officers in this district, several of our vessels managed to elude their scrutiny, and cleared for foreign ports.

Nickerson, a trader here, fitted out a schooner at this time, freighted for the West India market. Capt. Benj. Thomas took command of her, and on a favorable night he clandestinely slipped his moorings and shaped her course for the West

Indies. Disposing of his cargo to great advantage, he then ventured to return. Apprehensive of a search and seizure by the proper authorities, he bored into the vessel's stanchions, and there deposited the proceeds of the voyage. When he arrived here, search was instituted by the Custom House officers, * but finding nothing tangible as *prima facie* evidence of an infraction of the Embargo act, no further action was had thereon.

At about the same time of the above successful expedient, a number of our citizens clubbed together and fitted out a vessel for a foreign cruise. While in the harbor awaiting a favorable breeze, Collector Farley got word of her intent to sail, and so dispatched the Revenue cutter from Waldoboro after her. The suspicions against the vessel being confirmed, she was at once stripped of her sails to prevent her sailing, and a keeper placed on board to guard her. The sails being carried ashore, the officers tried to get some one to carry them to a place of security, but no one responded to the request. Simeon Tyler, then a lad, told his father he would get, and secrete them when night approached, which he accordingly did, and hid them in his father's cellar, the late Wm. Carlton house. Some one followed him to the house, but made no attempt to recover the sails. In about a week the injunction was removed by the owners of the vessel getting signers to a bond as security against clearance. As soon as the sails were restored, the vessel was perfectly equipped, or, "in good order and well condition" for a cruise. On the first evening breeze, the sails were hoisted, and the anchor weighed, and away, "like a thing of life," the freighted vessel sailed for France. The cargo and vessel were there sold, and the captain and crew returned in another bottom. It appears the signers of the bond were irresponsible men, and consequently no indemnity was ever obtained.

Our citizens, deeming it unjustifiable to break over the Embargo law, voted at a town meeting, held the 12th of Sept., to choose the following committee to draw up a petition

* Jos. Farley, Esq., of Waldoboro, was then Collector of this district, and it is believed that Capt. Calvin Curtis was his deputy at this port.

relative to raising the restriction, and present it to the President: Nath'l Martin, Phineas Bowers, Saml. Jacobs, Capt. Jno. Pendleton, and Wm. Parkman. As it is a matter pertaining to general history, and is worthy to be preserved in print, we will here present the address entire:

"To the President of the United States:

"The Citizens and freeholders of the Town of Camden, situated on the Bay of Pensboscot, in the District of Maine, in legal town meeting assembled, respectfully represent,—

"That, influenced by patriotic desire of subserving to the laws and Government of their Country, they have hitherto submitted to the distress and embarrassment of the Embargo without opposition, and still influenced by the purest motives, their greatest sense of the love of their Country never shall be found wanting in promoting the public safety and welfare; but, the evils we are now experiencing, and the dismal prospect before us make it, in our opinion, a duty incumbent on us to be no longer silent. Being thus situated in a new, rough, and in a great measure an uncultivated part of the Country, and depending on the fisheries and lumber trade principally for subsistence, our fish and lumber remaining on our hands in a perishable condition, having no market for the one nor the other: added to this the severe restriction on our coasting trade, the Embargo presses peculiarly hard on your Petitioners, depriving them of the means of discharging their debts with punctuality, and of supporting themselves and families with decency;

"We now, therefore, look up to your Excellency, as our political head, with the most satisfactory expectations that our foreign relations have so far changed with respect to Spain and Portugal and their dependencies, as that you can legally grant us a speedy relief by suspending the Act of Congress laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the harbors of the United States, in which or in part as you by your superior means of information may judge most conducive to the welfare of our common Country. From their distress and embarrassment your Petitioners anxiously solicit you to relieve them." *

Said Address was duly forwarded to the President, Thos. Jefferson. It may be easily imagined that the prostration of the commercial interests of our citizens, in which they were quite largely engaged, would be likely to cause them to use their utmost endeavors to secure the removal of the cause of the detriment.

As the general government continued the Embargo, our citizens on the 30th of Jan., 1809, petitioned the Legislature of Mass. to use the influence of the Commonwealth to effect its removal. As the Address contains some interesting historical facts not mentioned in the one addressed to the President, we will here give it a place at the risk of some slight repetitions :

"To the Hon. the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :—

"The Inhabitants of the Town of Camden in regular meeting assembled, beg leave to represent :

"In common with our fellow Citizens we have suffered, and are still suffering very severely under the operation of the several Embargo Acts. We are willing to make great sacrifices and submit patiently to any privations which appear to be necessary for the true honor and prosperity of our Country. We cannot however perceive and are yet to learn that the system pursued by our General Government is likely to procure for our Country honor abroad or safety and prosperity at home. We have in common with many other towns in this Commonwealth, petitioned the President and Congress for redress of our heavy grievances, and have seriously to lament that instead of being attended to, new and greater restrictions are imposed, and we cannot but view with great alarm the late Act of Congress to enforce the Embargo,—an act which in our opinion strikes home at the civil rights of the People, and threatens a total subversion of our Liberties. We are convinced the existing Embargo Laws cannot be carried into effect in this part of the Country except by military force, and we dread the consequences that may ensue from fire arms being put into the hands of unprincipled men acting under the authority of the officers of Government against the united and deliberate sentiments of the most respectable part of our Citizens. This being

the situation of our Country, and this our opinion respecting it, our only hope rests in the exertion and patriotism of our State Government, and we earnestly request your Honorable Body to interpose in our behalf, and to take such steps as you in your wisdom may judge expedient in order to relieve us from our present distress."

[Signed:] Phineas Bowers, Nath'l Martin, Benj. Cushing,
David Blodgett, Hoshea Bates, Jno. Pendleton,
Nath'l Hosmer, Jr.

"Camden, Jan. 30, 1809."

On the 1st day of the following March the Embargo was so far removed as to permit the departure of vessels to all countries except Great Britain and France. Intercourse commercially between these two powers was interdicted by statute in an Act entitled the "Non-intercourse Act." This was a great relief to many of our citizens whose principal business was connected directly, or indirectly with shipping. Thus closed the Embargo times of 1808.

1809. In the town meeting of April 3d, we find that the "Honorable Body" of Hog Reeves (generally composed of newly married men,) numbered in their train twenty of our most respectable citizens. The chairman of that august Council was the Rev. Mr. Cochran, who, we doubt not, with his clerical brother, Benj. Jones, scrupulously attended to the allotted duties of said office.

During this year a respectable number of adherents to the Universalist faith formed themselves into a society for their mutual benefit, and for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the town parish tax. They used to meet at private houses, where one of their number would read for their edification the sermons of Ballou and Murray. Joshua Dillingham and Jno. Harkness were the ones who generally read. The following are the names of the principal members of the society at that time: Lemuel Dillingham, Joseph Sherman, Joseph Dillingham, Simeon Tyler, Jr., Jno. Harkness, and Benajah Burrows. The Universalist society was not incorporated until some years afterwards, of which, we shall speak in the proper place.

1810. The number of votes for Governor this year was 213,

as follows: Hon. Christopher Gore, 102; Hon. Elbridge Gerry, 111. This shows quite a change in the political sentiments of our citizens since the time they used to vote the "regular ticket" without a dissentient ballot being seen.

1811. In regular town meeting, May 2, it was voted, "That the Town give \$10 for each Wild Cat's Head killed in Town the present year." The bounty on crow's heads was 20 cents.

About this time Maj. Joseph Peirce, of Boston, became a resident here. He was the clerk or agent of the Twenty Associates. About the year 1805 Isaac Harrington built the house known as the "Old Mansion House." Before it was finished Mr. Harrington failed, and it passed into the hands of Maj. Peirce. Said "Mansion House" was destroyed by fire about the year 1852. Maj. Peirce decamped from Boston about the year 1816, for parts unknown, carrying with him the records of the Twenty Associates. It was said the cause of his unceremonious departure was owing to his not only being badly in debt, but particularly to his illegal speculations in the lands of the "Lincolnshire Company," of which as agent, he had the oversight. The loss of their records was the cause of much vexation to the Company, and of great harm to many of the settlers, who thereby had much difficulty about their land titles.

Number XV.

The Last War—An Embargo—Action of the Town—A Memorial presented—War declared—A Committee of Safety appointed—Every Citizen to be prepared for actual service—Military ammunition—The Militia of Massachusetts—The Division of Maine—Regimental orders issued—Camden Companies assemble at Eager's Tavern—Cavalry Company formed—An alarm list organized—Volunteer Company raised—Start for Fort St. George—Sail for Machias—A Recruiting Station opened—The number enlisted—The Battles they were engaged in—Chesley Blake—Engagement between the Enterprise and Boxer—Metcalf and Tarr—Bravery—Paul Thorndike, Jr., taken by the English and carried to Dartmoor Prison—His Yankee Stories.

WE have now approached a period which not only marks an important epoch in the history of this town, but also in that of our Republic. "The Last War," or the "Seamen's War," as it is sometimes termed, will now demand our attention.

On the 4th of April, 1812, a general embargo of 90 days was imposed by Congress upon all the shipping within the harbors of the United States.

In anticipation of a war, this town indicated its apprehensions on the 30th of May by passing the following vote: "That the Town allow the musicians, officers and privates detached or drafted, \$5 per month in addition to the pay allowed by Government after being called into actual service." And on the 2nd of June the following was inserted in a warrant for a town meeting: "To see what measures the Town will adopt for the defense of said Town against foreign enemies." This article was acted upon by passing the following vote: "That a Committee of seven be chosen to draft a memorial to be sent to the proper authority to request some assistance for the safety of said Town against foreign invasion."

The expectations of our citizens proved correct, for on the 18th of June, during the same session that imposed the embargo, Congress "declared war to exist between Great Britain and

the United States." Government immediately adopted measures of defense by calling upon the different states for their proportion of the 100,000 militiamen to be raised for the purpose. The quota to be supplied by Maine was 2,500. On the 2d of July this town appointed a "Committee of Public Safety," consisting of 22 of our most prudent and prominent citizens, and at the same time it was voted "Unanimously that every Citizen, (whether exempt from Military duty or not) forthwith arm and equip himself for actual service, to be ready at a moment's warning to assist in repelling foreign invasions or any emergency for the defence of the Town." A committee was next appointed to "examine the Town stock of Military ammunition and utensils." July 13th it was voted to raise \$150 to purchase ammunition in addition to the Town stock required by law."

At this time the Militia of Mass. consisted of eleven Divisions, four of which were in Maine. In 1808, March 9th, Adj. Gen. Wm. Donnison arranged the different companies into two Brigades, called the 1st and 2d Brigade. Of the divisions in Maine, Hon. Wm. King, of Bath, was then chosen Major General. Feb. 12th, 1812, a new arrangement was made by creating a fifth Regiment. This was deemed necessary from "the great extent of territory included within the limits of said Regiment as well as the numbers of which it was composed," justifying a division, and also from the fact "that the convenience of the troops seemed to require" it. This regiment was "composed of three Companies in Camden, two Companies in Thomaston, one Company in St. George, and two Companies in Hope and Appleton, to be called the 5th Regiment, and annexed to the 2d Brigade and 11th Division of the Militia." This division was made out of Lieut. Col. Sam'l Thatcher's third Regiment, which then left under his command "two Companies in Warren, two in Union, and one in each of the towns of Cushing, Friendship and Putnam." *

On the 4th of August, (1812,) Wm. Carlton, (of Camden,) as Adjutant of the 5th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 11th Division, issued, per instructions given by the Lieut. Commandant on

* Extracts from "General Orders" now before us.

the 30th of July, a Regimental Order, calling upon the Military and Light Infantry companies in Camden, Hope, Thomaston and St. George, to assemble at places designated, in their respective towns, between the 17th and 19th days of August, "armed and equipped as the law directs," prepared to fill all vacancies of officers, and parade on the occasion. The companies of Camden pursuant to notice, met at John Eager's tavern (now called "the Megunticook House,") on the 17th, where vacancies were filled, the troops inspected and paraded. The companies present were Capt. Calvin Curtis's Light Infantry,* the 1st Infantry, then lately commanded by Stephen Rollins, (which had a captain's vacancy to fill,) and Capt. Wm. Brown's 2d infantry. The vacancy in the 1st Infantry Company was filled by making choice of Asha Palmer as captain.

It was in 1813, as near as we can ascertain, that a company of Cavalry was formed, of which Dr. Isaac Barnard,† of Thomaston, was appointed captain. This company was composed of men from Thomaston and Camden.

At the time the troops were being disciplined the spirit of patriotism was infused into our older citizens, and as they by law were exempt from military duty, they organized a volunteer Alarm List. Composing it were men from all ages between the years of 45 and 65, several of whom had seen service in the Revolution. This veteran volunteer company numbered in all about 40 it is believed. John Pendleton was chosen by them as their captain.

We will now revert to the year 1812. Soon after the declaration of war, Lieut. Isaac Russ enlisted a company of volunteers in Camden and the adjacent towns, which numbered about 70. Something like a quarter part of these volunteers belonged in Camden. Of this company Jno. Spear, of Thomaston, was capt.; Isaac Russ, of Camden, 1st lieut.; Jno. Smith,

*Capt. Curtis received his commission Jan. 2, 1811, and resigned it April 20, 1815.

†This was the Dr. Barnard we have before alluded to, who was the first physician in Camden. Sometime after leaving this town he settled in Thomaston, when he married a widow Hanson. He represented that town at the General Court of Mass. from the year 1806 to 1819. So says Mr. Sibley in his Hist. of Union, p. 321.

of Thomaston, 2nd lieut.; Thomas Tolman, of Thomaston, ensign. Among those from Camden who enlisted in this company, was Asa Richards and Asa Sartelle. In December this company started for St. George, where they remained in the fort until March, when they were embarked in a vessel for Castine, where they were joined by Col. Cummings' Montville company. They next sailed for Machias. On their way they espied the English 20 gun ship Rattler, which had been lying in wait for them at the mouth of Machias river. Hugging the shore, our transport escaped observation, and run safely into Machias. After remaining in Machias fort a month, they were transported in a vessel by night to Eastport, where they were to remain according to stipulation one year. After remaining in Eastport one year and a half, a number from this place returned, among whom was Asa Richards.

During the same year (1812) a recruiting station was established in one part of Moses Richards' house, (on the site where the Methodist church now stands.) The recruiting officer was corporal Caleb Young, then of Thomaston, but now of Camden. The men he enlisted were to serve as regular soldiers, or as "one year men," as they were called, and to be annexed to the 9th regiment. They numbered about thirty. This company proceeded to Portland and thence to Plattsburg, N. Y., where they were engaged in the battle that was fought there. They also participated in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater. Among the number from this town in the company was Chesley Blake, (brother to Capt. Wm. Blake,) who advanced from a corporal to a captain. He distinguished himself at the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, and at the siege of Fort Erie. Gen. Scott soon after promoted him to a lieutenancy. He afterwards commanded the first steamboat that plied between Buffalo and Detroit. On the lakes, he was familiarly known by the sobriquet of "the Lake King." He resided in Detroit, where he died about four years since.

1813. The engagement between the British brig Boxer and the U. S. brig Enterprise, betwixt Monhegan and Pemaquid, on the 5th of Sept., was distinctly heard here, and by some it was witnessed from the summit of Mt. Battý. The action, which

lasted 35 minutes, resulted in the death of both commanders and the capture of the Boxer.

Shortly after the above naval battle, Wm. Metcalf and Wm. Tarr, of this town, became participants in the same kind of an engagement. The name of the man-of-war ship in which they were in service we cannot ascertain. Falling in with an English frigate, broadside answered to broadside until the ships neared each other. As soon as the British frigate was within leaping distance, Metcalf was the first to board her. Springing alone on deck with his boarding pike, he was at once assailed on every side. He fought with desperation until joined by his comrades, and after he had despatched quite a number of the enemy, he fell wounded, disabled in the knee. His fellow comrade, Tarr, was mortally wounded, and did not survive the action. The British were the victors, and the Americans fell into their hands as prisoners. On the termination of the war Metcalf returned home. Possibly he may still be living, as he has not been heard from for a number of years.

At near the same period of the war, another of our citizens, Paul Thorndike, Jr., experienced somewhat of the fortunes of war. He sailed in an American privateer, in a subordinate capacity, and while cruising near the English coast, our war craft fell in with a British merchantman, bound for Quebec. She was captured, and after being manned, Thorndike was put on board as prize master, and proceeded homeward with the prize. When in the vicinity of the English Channel the prize was retaken by a British cruiser, and those on board incarcerated in Dartmoor prison. While on their way to prison, their keepers tarried a short time at an inn for refreshments, and while there, many of our curiosity gathered around the prisoners. The spokesman of the crowd began to interrogate Thorndike relative to the "rebels" in America. The querist wished to know what our strength was? what kind of fortifications we had? &c. "Why, sir," replied Thorndike, "every stump is a place of defense, and every pile of rocks is a fortification, and you might as well think of subduing Satan in tophet as to try to subdue the Yankees by fighting them." Thorndike and his companions remained in Dartmoor prison until the close of the war, when they were released.

Number XVI.

British War Vessels—Capt. Fogler chased by an English Privateer—Runs ashore—Incident of an American Privateer and Coaster—A mistake—Capt. Bates captured by a British Privateer—Vessel re-taken by Long Islanders—Capt. Bates again captured by an English Privateer—Capt. Spear's Vessel entrapped and taken—Prizes carried to Fox Islands—An ominous silence—The Watchword—The sudden Salute—The decks cleared—The Captain killed—The Cable cut—The Steward shot—An attempt at defense—Privateer escapes—An inside view—The Yankee Sailor—A scene in the Cabin—A colloquy—Papers restored—The Prisoners released—Capture of the Privateer—A gratification.

DURING the period of hostilities, our coast was so infested with the enemy's vessels of all classes, from the huge battle ship down to the petty privateer, that it was an extremely hazardous undertaking for any of our shipping to venture at sea. By these armed vessels thus swarming our waters commerce became prostrated, and trade so crippled, as to cut off the means of support for a large portion of our citizens. But as many had no means of obtaining a livelihood than by following their accustomed vocation upon the ocean, they were under the necessity of risking their lives and property in their honest calling.

At this time (1813) Capt. Chas. Fogler, then a resident here, ventured to make a trip to Boston in his coaster, with a cargo of wood. When between this place and Owl's Head, he was espied by a British privateer. Finding he was the object of pursuit, Capt. F., seeing no way of escape, made for Owl's Head, and under a full press of sail run his craft ashore.

This reminds us of another case of beaching a vessel under similar circumstances. At about this period, Moses Thorndike of this town, went as pilot in an American privateer. In imitation of the enemy's practice, the privateer had hoisted the English ensign so as to thereby entrap British vessels, and at the same time elude the vigilance of their cruisers and privateers. Seeing an American coaster (belonging in this vicinity)

a few miles distant, the privateer bore for her, to ascertain if they knew of any English vessels being in sight. Supposing the privateer to be what her flag indicated, the Yankee coaster scud for the main land. To undeceive the coaster, American colors were then displayed, but they only tended to confirm the suspicion. Fearing the captain of the coaster would run her ashore for safety, the privateer tried to head her off so as to prevent it, but it was of no avail. The affrighted captain stranded his vessel, and as soon as she touched the shore he seized his pocket book containing his papers, &c., and with the crew rushed over the bow, and fled to the neighboring woods. The privateer sent ashore a boat, with the pilot, and several of the crew, to apprise their apprehensive countrymen of their mistake. As they landed, the distrusting coaster's crew began to peep from behind rocks and stumps to witness the result. Finding the privateersmen were not disposed to plunder their vessel, and that their intentions were evidently of a friendly character, one after another began to approach the beach. Recognizing the pilot, one of them sang out, "What, is that you, Thorndike?" "Yes! come here you scarecrows; what d'ye run your vessel aground for?" Explanations then followed, the coaster was soon got off and continued her voyage.

In the summer of this year Capt. Hosea Bates was captured by a British privateer, and he and his crew were set ashore below Camden, and the vessel was put in charge of a prize master. While in the vicinity of Long Island (Islesboro) an armed crew from the island re-captured her, and in about four hours from the time she was first taken, she was brought into Camden harbor.

Shortly after Capt. Bates' capture, he sailed again for Boston, (in about the month of Sept.) in the sloop "Sea Flower," of about 90 tons burthen, loaded with wood. On board, was a young lady passenger, and a crew of two men. At this time, the British Privateer, "Sch. Fly," had taken a position in the roadstead at Owl's Head,* with American colors flying at

* Owl's Head received its name from Gov. Thos. Pownall, who in 1759 visited the Penobscot waters in the Province sloop-of-war, King George, mounting 20 guns. In his account he says, "The sailors imagined it to bear some resemblance to an owl's head."

her mast head as a decoy to unsuspecting coasters. After rounding this noted headland, with every prospect before him of a favorable passage, Capt. Bates was most unceremoniously brought to and captured. Setting ashore Capt. Bates, passenger and crew, at Owl's Head, the privateer kept her position until two other coasters were thus entrapped and captured—one belonged to Islesboro, and the other was the schooner Oliver, of East Thomaston,* Capt. Wm. Spear of that town, master.

In our scrap book we find an account of the affair which we clipt from the East Thomaston *Recorder* some ten years since, which was narrated to the anonymous writer by an eye witness. As we have also received the narrative from the lips of one of the actors in the scene, we can vouch for its correctness.

"During the afternoon of the same day that the schooner was taken, the privateer made signal to her prizes to get under weigh and follow. The privateer standing on the wind endeavored to beat out of the N. E. entrance of the harbor. In executing this summons of John Bull, some two or three of his prizes managed to have their sails fill on the wrong tack, and by so doing, plumped them purposely ashore on the beach. Capt. Spear was managing to execute the same manœuvre, when the privateer opened her battery, and peremptorily ordered him to desist and follow, or "he would blow him out of water," and with reluctance, Capt. S. was compelled to obey the command. Disappointment, perhaps, or a malicious feeling towards the shrewdness of those who had eluded his grasp, provoked the Capt. of the privateer to give vent to his feelings by firing a parting broadside. A spent round shot lodged against the sill of the house on the point, and another bespattering with mud the garments of its occupant, were the only visible effects of this outward mark of civility.

"With her three prizes, the privateer stood out of the harbor, and stretched across the bay towards the southern extremi-

* East Thomaston was incorporated as a town July 23, 1848. In August, 1849, the name was changed to Rockland.

ty of the South Fox Islands, where, in one of the most romantic havens [White Island Harbor] on our coast, they all came to an anchor.

"The sun had now set, and a brisk N. E. wind which had been sweeping over the water during the day, had now died away, leaving a long ground swell heaving in upon this rock-bound, and apparently uninhabited island.

"In this secluded harbor, in anticipation of uninterrupted security, the privateer commenced putting goods on board the schooner, which were taken from the other prizes. Not a Yankee fisherman could be seen from the deck of either vessel, for it may be well to observe that the inhabitants of this Island, at that time, were almost to a man, fishermen. There was something ominous in the silence which prevailed ashore—it seemed as though every human being had deserted and left it a solitary Isle in the ocean. A small whale-boat it is true was seen to enter the harbor, but was soon lost sight of amongst the rocks and intricate windings of some narrow passage. From this boat the inhabitants had been warned of the proximity in which they were to a British privateer. But as soon as the dusk of the evening had begun to gather around, men collected from every nook and corner, with muskets, fusee and fowling-pieces, ready to give the privateer battle at early morn.

"Morning came, and the men of the privateer were busily engaged in finishing the transportation of the goods. The fishermen watched unconcernedly the operations, having during the night taken positions to best annoy or capture the enemy.

"'What schooner is that?' cried a voice from the shore.

"'The *Shear Water*, of Baltimore! won't you come on board?' replied the captain of the privateer.

"'No, but we invite you to come ashore.'

"'I'll see you d——d first,' replied the officer.

"This abrupt answer caused a simultaneous fire from the land in all directions. The captain of the privateer fell at the first discharge, having two balls shot through his body. Taken so completely were the officers and crew by surprise, that they sought safety below. The boat in the meantime was ordered

ashore and captured. In this predicament, many were the ways and plans devised to effect an escape. There was something painfully sublime in the idea that there were seventy-five men driven from the deck, and that not a solitary being could show his head without being shot. But as the inventive genius of man is greatest when put to the severest test, so in this case, it was put in requisition. The dying injunction of the captain "not to be taken," had the effect to arouse the courage of one of the crew, who volunteered his services to cut the cable. In executing this design he ventured on deck, and by creeping along under the hammock nettings, he succeeded in accomplishing his object. But while in the act of passing below the balliards of the jib and mainsail, he dearly paid for this act of his temerity, for the luckless bullet of some correct sighted fisherman shattered his under jaw—he fell, but succeeded in creeping below.

"Changeable as fortune had thus far been to this luckless vessel, a ray of hope yet lingered among her crew, and an escape was resolved to be attempted. To keep in check in some measure the continued pelting which they were receiving, it was proposed to open a fire from the main hatch—but in the first attempt to execute this proposition the uneering aim of some skilful marksmen caused a bullet to graze the beard and upper lip of the hazardous Englishman, and lodge in the comings of the hatch. This plan was however abandoned as futile in the extreme.

"A gentle breeze and favorable current came to their assistance, and by hoisting the jib and main-sail, and protruding through the sky-light a bayonet affixed to a musket, (by which device they managed to steer the vessel) got out of harm's way, and finally made their escape.

"Of this gallant skirmish, in which was re-captured three vessels and a boat's crew of the privateer, too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon those hardy sons of Neptune, the fishermen sailors of Fox Islands.

"On board the privateer, confined below, were two American prisoners. Their apartment was adjacent to the cabin—so near that they could easily hear the groans of the dying

Captain and wounded seamen. The patting of bullets against the wooden sides of their prison like hail from some distant cloud, with the wailing of the wounded and dying, caused mingled emotions of sorrow and extatic joy. The wind now being S. W., the privateer shaped her course for the Wooden Ball, an uninhabited Island in the Penobscot Bay. While pursuing her way thither the lieutenant allowed the prisoners to come on deck, and perceiving a small boat at some distance, they requested the lieutenant to hail the boat and give them their liberty, which request was granted.

"One object in being thus minute in this narrative is to exhibit in his true character, the Yankee sailor—one of which was taken from the sch. Oliver, and possessed a good share of that universal shrewdness which characterizes the Yankee nation. This man made a request or desire to see the corpse of the captain. The humane feeling of course could not but meet with approbation from the lieutenant, who escorted him to the cabin. Pistols, sabres, pikes, boarding-axes, and all the minor implements of marine warfare were arrayed about the cabin in such a manner as to aid in giving it an appearance of wild embellishment, while at the same time each was convenient to the hand. Around the mast, was placed a stand of muskets. The entire arrangement proclaimed that the cabin was considered a citadel of itself. In a berth lay the corpse of the captain. There was a latent expression of satisfaction, something modified, together with a sympathy, perhaps, not altogether effected, as the Yankee stood in presence of the lieutenant and his late commander. The peculiar nature of man is so constituted that sympathy manifested even in the breast of an enemy, so modifies revengeful feelings as to neutralize its bad effects. So it was in this case. The unfortunate result of the late encounter was freely discussed, the disastrous effects of the fishermen's fire was pointed at by the down cast looking lieutenant, who thus gave vent to the turbulent state of his feelings: "There, you can see the murderous design of your countrymen;" pointing to some charts which hung in beackets on the side of the trunk cabin, and while in the act of taking them from their places

of security, two leaden bullets rolled out at his feet. "O, my God!" ejaculated he, "what a miracle that we have thus escaped with the loss of no more lives."

"I should think there must also be some visible effects on the vessel's deck, if I were to judge from the rattling of the bullets and buckshot against the side of the privateer from my place of confinement," rejoined the sailor.

"Yes, truly, there is evidence sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical, for *sixty-two balls are lodged in our masts, and sixty-four can be counted as having passed through our mainsail below the two reef gearings!*"

"You have lost your captain and received other damage which you charge upon my countrymen. I might retort by saying, you have taken from my captain his vessel—his only means of support to a large family. But, sir, it is the fortune of war, and we must submit to the good or ill which befalls us," continued the shrewd Yankee; and perceiving now was the time to carry into effect the object of his visit to the officer's cabin, respectfully asked the lieutenant if he would *restore the PAPERS* of the captured vessels, as they might relieve the distresses of many a poor family, (not forgetting at the same time his heart-felt sorrow for the bereaved family of the deceased captain.) the desired object was accomplished—the papers were restored.

"On ascending to the deck, the boat was found in waiting; and the prisoners stepping into the boat with inward feelings of satisfaction, the 'bat was raised,' and a cordial salutation given—and thus parted the rival sailors of the two belligerent nations."

Shortly after the achievement, the re-captured vessels were carried safely into the places whence they sailed, and delivered to their owners. But a short time elapsed before the English privateer was captured by an American craft of the same kind, and carried into Portland. Capt. Bates soon after made a trip to Portland in the famous, and lucky "Sea Flower," and with surprise had the satisfaction of laying alongside of the noted "sch. Fly," to the summons of whose guns, he was compelled to a surrender but a brief time previous. Thus ends one of the most interesting episodes of the Last War.

Number XVII.

The Military Companies—Officers of the Light Infantry Company—Officers of the 1st Infantry Company—Officers of the 2d Infantry Company—Cavalry Company—Capture of the English merchant ship *Victory*—Brought into Camden—Her cargo—Duties—Cargo sold at auction—Goods transported to Boston—Damaged Coffee—*Victory* carried to Hampden—A Stratagem—Levy of a War Tax—Robt. Chase appointed as Collector—A humorous incident—The tattling Clock—The Town votes additional pay for the drafted Militia—St. George's Fort surprised by an English barge—Col. Foote calls out part of his Regiment—Guards stationed in Camden—Parapets erected—Description of them—A lament at the destruction of the *only relic* of the Last War—Cannons obtained from Fort St. George and planted on Mt. Batty—Barrack—Names of those stationed on the Mountain—Guards.

1814. BEFORE proceeding farther, we will give the names of the officers of the military companies at this time, as a number of changes occurred between the years 1812 and 1814.

Of the Light Infantry Company, Calvin Curtis was captain; Edward Hanford, lieutenant; Arthur Pendleton, ensign; Wm. Brown, 1st sergeant; Simeon Tyler, 1st corporal. This company numbered, (June 23d,) including officers, 27. *

Of the 1st Infantry Company, Asha Palmer was captain; Noah Brooks lieutenant; Joseph Hall ensign. Of the 2d Infantry Company, (of West Camden,) Sam'l Tolman was captain, and James Packard lieutenant. The Camden companies, as we before stated, belonged to the 5th Regiment. Of this Regiment, Erastus Foote, (of Camden,) was Colonel, or chief in command. † Of the Cavalry company, Capt. Isaac Barnard was captain, and was succeeded by Philip Ulmer.

In the month of March, while an American vessel belonging to New York, under letters of marque and reprisal, was cruising in adjacent waters, she fell in with, and captured, an English

* So says the Pay Roll of said Company.

† Statement of Mr. Coburn Tyler.

merchant, ship called the Victory, which was also sailing under letters of marque.* After manning her with a crew, one James Scott was placed on board as prize master, and brought her into this port. She was moored at Peirces' wharf—just back of the Mountain House. Her cargo consisted principally of coffee, cocoa and logwood. It is believed the ship was direct from Jamaca. Soon after she was moored at the wharf the owner of the vessel that captured her was notified of the facts, and in the course of ten days he came on to see about discharging and disposing of the cargo. Collector Joseph Farley, of Waldoboro, gave a permit for landing the cargo on the 26th of March, but as the owner, or agent, did not arrive until the 5th of April, and as circumstances made it requisite to make a new entry, the lading was not delivered until between the 6th and 12th of the month. Scott was for landing certain articles without paying the regular duties upon them, under pretense that they belonged to the list of articles exempt from customs. Mr. Farley, in his instructions to Deputy Collector Curtis, in a letter dated the 11th, said: "The Prizemaster must not land handkerchiefs or anything else without entering and paying the duties. The customary cabin stores and cabin furniture we shall not exact the duty upon, nor upon the wearing apparel or personal baggage of the officers or crew, but 67 flag handkerchiefs look too much like merchandise to be landed without permit." (!) The owner decided to sell the cargo at public vendue, and on the day of the sale quite a number of merchants from Boston and other places were in attendance, which made the bidding competition quite brisk. Much of the cargo was deposited in the cellar of the Masonic building, and in other places. The goods bid off by the Boston merchants were immediately transported thither on ox teams. This made brisk business for our farmers, the most of whom were thus employed with their teams in transporting the goods. The length of time they were employed, from the time they started until they returned, was about two months; quite a contrast with the present facilities for transportation! Much of the merchandise was damaged by the leakage of the vessel,

* The Victory, as was afterward ascertained, had on board 10 cannonades.

so that purchasers were found among the poorest persons, as well as the richer class. Large quantities of the most badly damaged coffee being thrown away, was used in orchards about the trees in lieu of compost, for its fertilizing properties.

After the cargo was discharged the Victory remained here until the latter part of August, when she was carried up Penobscot river—at Hampden—to be secure from the reach of the enemy, as the U. S. corvette Adams was there undergoing repairs. But when the enemy entered Penobscot river, at the time the inglorious "Hampden skirmish" occurred, Sept. 5th and 6th, the Victory again fell into the hands of the English. By them she was carried to Castine. On learning she was re-captured, a dozen of our citizens under the lead of Nath'l Martin, Esq.—one of our most prominent citizens—formed the stratagem of re-taking her by overcoming the keepers by a surprise at night. By some means the English became apprised of their intentions, and took the ship round by the fort and adopted the necessary precautions against surprise. Our adventurers went near to where she was first anchored, and finding their plans were frustrated, they returned home.

In 1813 a tax of \$3,000,000 was levied by Government on real estate to carry on the war, and \$74,220 was the apportionment to be raised by the District of Maine. Robt. Chase was appointed as Collector in this, and several of the neighboring towns. As a general thing the assessment was paid without much murmuring, but in some cases the exactment came as difficult "as the pulling of teeth." It was during the year 1814-15 these duties were collected in this vicinity. While Mr. Chase was performing the duties of his office in the town of Appleton, the following amusing incident occurred: Calling at a house where the woman's husband was absent, he announced to her his business, and walked in. Sitting down, he began to take an inventory of the taxable articles in the room. He next inquired about the furniture, &c., in the other part of the house, taking the matron's statements for granted. "Have you any time piece, madam, besides that watch?" said Mr. C., pointing to one over the mantle-piece. "No," replied she, "we have no other watch, nor clock in the house." As it was

near dinner time, Mr. C. remarked that he guessed he would tarry and dine with the family, as it was some distance to an Inn. Acquiescing in his proposal, the woman tendered him a seat at the table. No sooner were the family seated with their guest, than a clock in the adjoining room with strokes loud and clear, began to announce the hour of twelve! The woman's face began to assume alternate hues of ruddy and pale, while her daughter partaking of her mother's irrepressible emotion, began to grow agitated and cast furtive glances at the stranger, and then at her guilt-like looking mother. The clock kept striking like a faithful sentinel; eyes glanced askance, but not a word was spoken. When the bell-hammer concluded its strokes, there was a silence of some moments. Chase continued eating, and seeing the mental perturbation of his entertainers, he deemed it improper to make "confusion worse confounded," and so left the matron to the upbraidings of her own conscience. After finishing his repast, Mr. C. departed without making the slightest allusion to the fact there *was* a clock in the house, and that it was not entered on his schedule. It was always with peculiar zest and a hearty laugh that Mr. Chase used to relate the above incident.

Inserted in a warrant for a town meeting under date of July 1st, we find the following articles:—"To see if the town will allow any addition of pay to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, which are or may be drafted for the defense of said town the present year; if so, to see what sum of money the town will raise for that purpose." Also, "To act on anything else that may be thought necessary for the defense of said town, and to raise money for the same if wanted." When the town-meeting was convened, July 9th, the following action was had upon the above articles:—"Voted, to pay the Militia drafted for the defense of said town, \$6 per month in addition to the regular pay for two month from the 1st of July inst, should they not be discharged sooner." Also voted, "To raise \$200 for the purpose of paying the drafted Militia of said town."*

* Town Records, p. 205 and 206.

In the month of July a party of the enemy in two or three barges, were dispatched in the night time from two armed ships lying at the mouth of St. George's river, and proceeded to the fort below Thomaston. There being only an old man and his wife in the block-house, they met with no resistance, and entered the fort. Taking the powder from the magazine they destroyed it, and then spiked four 18 pounders, and two brass artillery pieces, and set fire to the buildings, and one vessel, and towed away two others. "They then proceeded up the river towards Thomaston, but at the dawn of day, deceived by Curtis, a young man whom they compelled to act as pilot, and who represented the distance much greater than it was, they abandoned farther operations, and returned without molestation." "So bold was this adventure, that it excited a general and extensive alarm."* Col. Foote, on receiving the intelligence, ordered out a great part of his regiment to defend this town and vicinity. These apprehensions had the effect of inducing our citizen soldiers to take greater precaution in guarding against a surprise from the enemy. Guards were stationed from Camden harbor to Clam Cove, and the strictest military surveillance maintained. At about the same time it was decided to erect two fortifications at the Harbor, one on Jacob's Point, and the other on Eaton's Point. They were both erected at the same time. It is said that something like a hundred men were engaged in the erection of the forts, and in two or three days they were completed.† The fortification on Jacob's Point, or more properly speaking, in Jacob's pasture, was situated about twenty rods south west of N. C. Fletcher, Esq's., lime kilns. The southerly ends butted against the large rock situated about midway between Mr. Geo. Hodgman's house and Mr. Fletcher's lime shed. This fortification, or parapet, was of crescent form, and about 40 feet in

* Eaton's Annals of Warren, p. 295; Williamson's History of Maine, p. 641-642.

† There is a diversity of opinion as to the number employed in erecting the forts, and the length of time it took to accomplish the work.— Having no authentic data to rely upon, it is impossible to determine which of the conflicting conjectures are the nearest correct. We have given the most probable statement.

length. It was made in part of timber belonging to Capt. Nath'l Hosmer, of which he was going to build a vessel, but which he was prevented doing by the imposition of the Embargo.* The height of this fortress was 8 or 10 feet, and its thickness 3 or 4 feet. The space between the outer and inner walls was filled with dirt. Inside, there was a platform which brought the soldiers into so elevated a position as to easily rest their muskets on the top of the breastwork. On this platform were two 12 pounders mounted upon carriages, pointing through an embrasure each. On the northerly side of the fortress, was the barrack building. About 20 rods to the south, on the bank near the shore, was a guard-house, from which the movements of the enemy could more readily be seen. A short time since we examined the spot on which the fortification stood, and had not its position been traced out to us by one who knew perfectly about it, we should have been at loss to define the place. As the timber and dirt was hauled away some years since, nothing is now left to indicate the spot save a few knolls and ridges, by which the semi-lunar shape of the fort may quite readily be traced.

The fortification on Eaton's Point, (near the steamboat wharf,) and on Timo. Fernald's land, was nearly opposite the one above described. It was about the same size and shape, and mounted the same number of guns of the same calibre, and had the same number of embrasures. A small portion of this fort is still to be seen. Something like 20 feet of the bank has been washed away since it was erected. At that time there was quite a wide space between the fort and the edge of the bank, but the sea, aided by the frost, has since washed a large part of it away. It seems a pity that the hand of utilitarianism should aid in the demolition of the *only relic* that remains to remind us, and tell the passing stranger of "the times that tried men's souls." We hope the mound that still remains to point to the site of the fortification

*At this time (1814) Farnum Hall, Esq., had a ship of about 400 tons on the stocks nearly completed. She was afterward launched without suffering any molestation from the enemy.

will be suffered to remain for years to come, to perpetuate one of the most important events in our local history. Of such memorials it may well be said, that,

"They are the
Registers, the chronicles of the age,
They were made in, and speak the truth of history
Better than a hundred of your printed
Communications."

Soon after the fortifications were completed a party of our men went down to Fort George with a team of several yoke of oxen, and got one of the 18 pounders that had been spiked by the enemy, and hauled it up here.

As it was decided to plant it upon Mt. Batty it was too difficult an undertaking to attempt to drag it up the sides, and so John Grose was engaged to undertake the contract for \$25. A road was cleared on the north western slope of the mountain,—from near Timothy Fay's to the summit, and then the 18 pounder and two 12s * were carried up and planted on the flat spot just this side of "the Rolling Road." A barrack was also erected on the mountain, and the necessary munitions of war provided.†

The number stationed on the mountain were six, viz.: Jona. Leighton, corporal; Jesse Derry, Isaac Sheldon, Jas. Metcalf and Robert Corthell, privates.

The guards stationed in the town at this time were about as follows, as near as we can ascertain: The main guard was stationed where the Post Office now stand,—in the old red building that formerly stood where A. E. Clark's house and shop now stand; the picket guard on Ogier's hill; and another guard at Clam Cove. The soldiers on duty at this time, (as guards, and in the forts) were designated as "the 30 days' men."

* It is believed the six 12 pounders (two in each fort and two on the mountain) were sent here from Boston by Gen. Dearborn.

† May 1, 1857, an 18 pound ball was found on the mountain;—belonged probably to the afore-said 18 pounder. A few years since a 12 pound shot (we think) was found in Jas. Richard's field, and a few months since a smaller sized ball was found by workmen while digging near Col. Berry's house. The two latter, we think it probable, were fired by the British during the Revolution.

Number XVIII.

The U. S. Sloop-of-War Adams—Runs ashore on the Isle au Haut—Brought into Camden—Lands part of her crew sick with the scurvy—Prisoners landed—The Adams goes to Hampden—British Officers admitted to their parole—Death of one of the Prisoners—Lieut. Hanford marches the Prisoners to Wiscasset—Fruitless search for the Officers—Bribes a Pilot to convey them to Eastport—One of them re-taken—The others pursued—Overtaken and re-captured—Officers rise upon their captor—Release their companions—Take the muskets and best boat and shape their course for Eastport—Return of our Party—The Pilot sent to Portland—Convicted—Pardoned.

1814. THE U. S. sloop-of-war Adams, of 24 guns, commanded by Capt. Chas. Morris, left Savannah in May, and after making several captures, shaped her course for Penobscot Bay. As she was entering the Bay on the 17th of August, in very thick weather, she ran ashore on the Isle au Haut, and in a critical condition, was got off by lightening. She then came to Camden for repairs, and when arrived at the mouth of the harbor fired a signal gun. The water being too shoal, and the port being too much exposed to view, it was concluded to go up the Penobscot, both for repairs and safety—as Castine was then in our possession. After landing about 25 men disabled by the scurvy, and about 60 prisoners, she sailed for Hampden, where she arrived the 20th of the month.* The Adams' crew and the prisoners were landed on Eaton's Point. A guard was set over the prisoners, while those on the sick list were carried by Nathan Hobbs in an ox team, out to the old Bacon house, (now torn down) opposite to where Capt. Josiah Hopkins now lives, where they were nursed until they regained their health.

* See Whipple's Hist. of Acadia, Penobscot Bay and River, page 90; Cooper's Naval Hist., page 124-125; Will. Hist. of Maine, ii., 643; also, see two letters written by Lieut. C. Morris, Aug. 22, at Hampden, in the *Boston Daily Advertiser and Repository* of Sept. 16th, 1814.

Of the prisoners, five were officers, who, being under a parole of honor, visited the different parts of the town.

A few hours after being landed, one of the prisoners died. Being a hard drinker, he greatly craved liquor, and as he was not supplied to his desired extent, it was thought by his comrades that his death was occasioned by the deprivation. Having a doubloon about his person, he requested that it be sent to his folks in England. After the burial, Lieut. Edw. Hanford with an armed guard of about 30 men, of which Asa Richards was orderly sergeant, prepared to carry the prisoners to Wiscasset jail, but, contrary to their parole, the British officers were not present at the stated time and place. Search being made, they were not to be found, and so the guard proceeded with the number in charge. They carried them to Wiscasset, whence they were soon afterward carried to Portland, and thence to Salem, where they were exchanged for American prisoners.

But, to return to the officers. While perambulating the town, they fell in with one Allen T——y, an expert pilot, whom they easily bribed to consent to convey them in a boat to Eastport. When the boat was in readiness—just below Negro Island, it was found they had neglected to take any liquor with them—an article they deemed indispensable, and so dispatched one of their number ashore to get a supply. Lieut. Hanford having started with the guard and prisoners but a few hours previous, the search was still being made for the escaped officers. As soon as the venturing officer made his appearance, Capt. Calvin Curtis was apprised of the fact, and as he entered a store Capt. C. approached him, and placing his hand upon the customer's shoulder, with an authoritative mien, and an earnest voice, he said, "You are my prisoner, sir!" The re-taken officer vainly tried to plead off. He was immediately taken into the custody of keepers, and marched on to the main guard, which was overtaken at Blackington's corner.

The whereabouts of the remainder of the runaway officers being soon ascertained, a new and fast sailing boat belonging to Richard Conway, was immediately manned for the pursuit by the following well armed party: Capt. Asa Palmer, Richard

Conway, one Robbins, (a sea captain) one Brown, (who came in the prize Victory) and John Tarr, a young man.

In the meantime, the British officers having waited with impatience a greater length of time than was necessary for their comrade to do his errand, they began to suspect that his proceedings had been checked, and thinking theirs might share the same fate, they began with the energy that impels the fugitive to escape, to pull at their oars in the direction indicated by their pilot. They had proceeded but a few miles when they were discovered by Capt. Palmer. The race then began in earnest. Both parties plied their oars with renewed vigor. For some time, the distance intervening seemed neither to increase nor diminish: the contest appeared to be an equal one. But at length it became apparent that the pursuers were gaining on the pursued. The superior speed of Conway's boat began to be seen with alarm by the Britishers. In vain they tried their utmost to augment the space between their pursuers. The furlongs' distance kept gradually diminishing until the upper end of Deer Island, or Edgemaroggan Reach was approached, when our Yankee crew came alongside, and commanded the objects of their pursuit to cease rowing, or they would give them a volley that would bring them to in a hurry. The chase was concluded. With but little ceremony the re-captured prisoners and pilot were bound with cords and placed in Conway's boat, under charge of Capt. Palmer, Robbins and Brown, while the other two remained in the pilot's boat, with him in the custody of Conway and Tarr. They then shaped their course for Camden. The faster boat soon took the lead, and began to leave the prize in the rear.

Oblivious of danger, Conway laid his gun on the thwart for a few moments, and stepped to the bow to attend to something. Pilot T—— taking advantage of Conway's absent-mindedness, unclosed himself from his manacles, and seizing the gun, threatened to shoot Tarr if he did not instantly surrender his piece. Fearful of the execution of the menace, Tarr quickly complied with the demand. As soon as Tarr gave up his gun, Pilot T—— cut loose the two English officers, and handing a gun to one of them, he kept the other himself.

So sudden and unexpected was the rising, that Conway and Tarr were as much astonished as they were terrified at the issue, but deeming "discretion the better part of valor," they submissively exchanged relations with the new victors with becoming grace.

Now commenced another race. Determined to overhaul the other boat, and rescue their companions, was the next thing to call for energetic action on the part of the released English prisoners and their bribed pilot. Their recruited strength enabled them to soon come within hailing distance of the other boat, and by redoubling their exertion, they were soon enabled to come alongside. "Heave to, or we'll shoot you!" shouted one of the officers to Capt. Palmer. The rowing ceased. It was needless to ask any question; the story told itself. To prevent the effusion of blood, Capt. Palmer surrendered by delivering up the three guns. The two other officers were soon released, and supplied with a musket each. Our men were now within the power, and subject to the mercies of those who were their prisoners but a short time previous. As their object was to escape to the British dominions, all they wished for was the means with which to accomplish their ends. So securing the five muskets, selecting the best oars, and taking the most staunch and fast sailing boat—Conway's—they delivered up their pilot, whom they had sufficiently used to advantage,—dropped astern, gave their brother Jonathans three hearty huzzars, waved their hats in adieu, and shaped their course for Eastport.

It must have been with infelicitous feelings, that our adventurous party saw receding from sight, the forms of those they expected to bring into port as re-captured prisoners of war. Concluding to make the best of a bad expedition, our party wearily plied their oars in retracing the distance of the race. As they came in sight of the harbor, many eagerly gathered on the wharf to ascertain the result of the chase. Only one prisoner, Pilot T—— was to be seen. Curiosity was at the highest pitch to know the whys and wherefores. As soon as they approached the wharf, T—— was given up to the custody of Deputy Sheriff Lewis Ogier, as being guilty of treason

and mutiny. The particulars of the *achievement* were then recounted by the actors in the scene, while the crowd listened to them with deep attention. Many were the comments made, and various the conjectures expressed, and opinions formed by those who heard the recital.

Pilot T—— was forthwith sent to Portland jail to await the summons of the Court. Being tried, and adjudged guilty of a capital offense, he was remanded back to prison to abide the execution of his sentence. Based upon palliating circumstances, and the fact that T—— had a family dependent upon him for support, a petition was got up by some of his friends, and circulated throughout the town. From feelings of sympathy, many of our citizens signed the petition. Being presented to the proper authorities, the prayer of said petitioners prevailed, a pardon was granted, and the decoyed pilot was returned to his family.



Number XIX.

A British Squadron sails from Halifax—Enters Penobscot Bay—Demand the surrender of Castine Fort—Fort blown up—Retreat of Lieut. Lewis—Castine taken possession of—Proclamation issued—Belfast occupied by the enemy—The Hampden skirmish—A sight seeing party captured—Released—Apprehension of an attack on Camden—Brigade Order—Munitions of War for the Forts—Col. Foote's Regiment mustered—Individual actions—Military Orders—Col. Thatcher's Regiment ordered to Camden—Belfast and other Companies—Additional military supplies for the Parapets—The hostile fleet sails for Halifax—Military Companies dismissed—Rations.

ON the 26th of August, (1814) a British expedition sailed from Halifax for the Penobscot, "composed of the first company of royal artillery, two rifle companies of the 7th battalion, of the 60th regiment, detachments from the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, the whole divided into two brigades, consisting of between 3 and 4,000 men, commanded by Major-General Gerard Gosselin, and Col. Douglas, and all under the immediate command of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Governor of Nova Scotia.

"The fleet consisted of the Bulwark, Dragon and Spencer, of 74 guns; the frigate *Buchante* and *Tenedos*; the ship *Sylph* and Peruvian brig, of 18 guns each; and the schooner *Picton*, and 10 transports, under the command of Rear Admiral Edward Griffith."* It was the original design of this expedition to have taken Machias on their way to Penobscot, but on learning that the U. S. Corvette *Adams* had arrived a week previous at Hampden, they proceeded on their course without delay, with all possible dispatch.

Before the dawn of day, on the 1st of September, the fleet entered Penobscot Bay, and as they passed along among the Islands, fishermen were taken from their craft to pilot them to Castine.

* Whipple's History of Acadia, page 90-91.

In the fort at Castine was a garrison of about 40 men, under Lieut. Lewis, of the U. S. army. Soon after sunrise, the British armament entered the harbor, and sent Lieut. Nichols, commander of the royal engineers, with a small schooner to reconnoiter the works, and demand a surrender. The American officer refused to obey the summons, and immediately opened a fire from four 24 pounders upon the vessel. Deeming it futile to attempt to defend the place against the combined British force, Lieut. Lewis blew up the fort,* and with his men escaped in boats to Hampden, carrying with him two field pieces, with which to assist in checking the further progress of the enemy up the river.

Castine was then taken possession of by Col. Douglass, when the following proclamation was issued:

"Proclamation by Lieut. Gen. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, K. B., commanding a body of his Britannic Majesty's land forces, and Edward Griffith, Esq., Rear Admiral of the White, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's ships, now arrived in the Penobscot.

"WHEREAS it is the intention of the British commanders to take possession of the country lying between the Penobscot River and Passamaquoddy Bay, the peaceable inhabitants of that district are hereby notified, that if they remain quietly at their respective homes and carry on their useful occupations, every protection will be afforded them so long as they shall comply with such regulations as may be established for their conduct and guidance by the authority of the British commanders. All persons taken in arms, or employed in conveying intelligence to the enemy, or in assisting him in any way, shall be treated accordingly. Such of the inhabitants as may wish to avail themselves of the terms offered in the preceding part of this Proclamation, will be required to give up their arms and demean themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner; and those who may be willing to supply the British forces with provisions, &c., will be regularly paid for the arti-

* Quite a number of our citizens were then on Mt. Batty, watching the operations of the English, and distinctly saw the explosion.

cles furnished, and will receive every encouragement and protection in so doing.

[Signed.] "T. F. ADDISON, *Military Secretary*.

By Command CHAS. MARTYR, *Naval Sec'y*.

"Given at Castine Sept. 1, 1814." *

An armed vessel was immediately sent across the Bay to Belfast, by Gen. Sherbrooke, with a flag, informing the inhabitants that they purposed to land a body of troops to remain four days to recruit their strength, and if during that time a gun was fired, they would burn the town, but if not molested they would peaceably leave at the appointed time. Six hundred troops of the 29th regiment were then landed, under command of Gen. Gerard Gosselin.

"A part of the fleet, consisting of the Dragon, the Sylph and Peruvian, the Harmony, a transport, and a prize-tender, all under Capt. Barrie, carrying about 500 infantry, riflemen, or sharp shooters, and a small train of light-artillery, under Col. Henry, John and Maj. Riddle, proceeded without delay up the waters of the Penobscot, and came to anchor in Marsh bay: where the shipping lay, about four or five leagues below Bangor harbor during the night." †

The story of the inglorious defeat of the Americans under command of Gen. Blake, is too well known to here require a recital. Suffice it to say, that our force was there routed, the sloop-of-war Adams was set fire by Capt. Morris, her gallant commander, and he and his brave companions retreated to Bangor, and thence through the woods to the Kennebec. A scene of pillage and wanton destruction of property ensued such as is a disgrace to the English name. "The losses and damages sustained by the people of Hampden, as subsequently ascertained, amounted to \$44,000."

But, we will return to the state of affairs in Camden. While the English fleet were proceeding up river, a party of our young men, thinking to gratify their curiosity, went in a boat with Capt. Oliver Pendleton to observe the operations of the

* Whipple's *Acadia*, page 91-92.

† Williamson's *History of Maine*, ii., 643.

hostile squadron. While in Penobscot Bay, making their observations, they were discovered by an approaching British vessel, which took them to be spies, and at once summoned them to heave to. The boat and spectators were then taken under charge, and carried to Castine. They remained there several days, until the town deputed Capt. Isaac Russ to go over and obtain their release.*

The following day after Castine was taken, the presumption was that Camden would be visited by the enemy. The alarm became general, and in the excitement that pervaded this community, quite a number sought safety by fleeing to the more inland towns.

The following Brigade Order was forthwith issued:

"2D BRIGADE, 11TH DIVISION.

"Camden, Sept. 2d, 1814.

"The enemy have occupied Castine and Belfast. The commanding officer of the Brigade considers the time as now arrived when it becomes the indispensable duty of the Militia to fly to arms.

"Lieutenant Foote, of the 5th Regiment, will order his whole Regiment immediately to assemble near Camden Harbor in Camden.

"The troops must all be well equipped for actual service, and with three days' provisions.

[Signed] DAVID PAYSON, Brigadier General, &c.

"The commanding officer of the 5th Regiment directs the above Order to be forthwith carried into effect.

"The field and staff officers of the Regiment will immediately repair to Camden.

"By Order Lieut. Col. Commander 5th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 11th Division.

"WM. CARLTON, Adjutant."

While the above order was being carried into effect, the

*Among the number carried to Castine were the following: Alden Bass, Robt. Chase, Simon Hunt and Perley F. Pike. The English were desirous for Pike to remain and enlist in their cause, as he was a smart and robust fellow, but he was neither to be coaxed or hired, and so returned with his companions.

forts were put in a more defensive condition, and the selectmen were notified to forthwith furnish the requisite supply of ammunition, &c. We will quote one of the orders, as interesting information is contained in it:

"To the Selectmen of Camden: Deliver to Sergeant Harkness 6 Cannon Cartridges: 6 Cannon Balls: 6 do. Grape: 4 Cannister Shot: 2 Rammers and Sponges: 1 Spoon and Worm: 2 Lint Stocks: 2 part fine Stocks: 2 Powder horns and prining wires, for the use of the Parapet at Jacob's Point.

"C. CURTIS,

"Capt. Commanding parapet at Camden Harbor.

"Camden, Sept. 2, 1814."

At the same time another order was issued, requiring the same as the above to be furnished "for the use of the Parapet at Eaton's Point."

On the following day, Col. Foote's regiment arrived, "armed and equipped as the law directs." Throughout the town, all was commotion. Every one felt, and manifested a deep concern in the anticipated visit of the enemy. The martial display on the occasion by the different companies; the sound of the drum and fife as they sent forth solemn music to the tune of Roslin Castle or Boyne Water, begat in the minds of the old and young, feelings peculiar to the times of war. The Alarm List, or Exempts, composed in part of veterans who had seen actual service, tended to inflame the military ardor of the younger troops, and infuse into the minds of the more timid, feelings of confidence and resolution. Matrons and maidens repressed their fears as they witnessed the firm steps and determined looks of their husbands, brothers and sons, as they marched along the streets, keeping pace to the sound of martial music. Boys and girls were running to and fro, recognizing familiar faces, suggesting many queries, and enlivening the scene by their juvenile actions. The day was principally spent in military parade, and towards night the following order was promulgated by the Colonel of the Regiment:

"Sept. 3d, 1814. Capt. Curtis will take command of the

Parapets at Eaton's and Jacobs' Points, and will, for this purpose, take the whole of his Company and his officers, and will have a detachment from Capt. Palmer's Company, making the force equal to 50 men,—will station Guards and Pickets, and Sentinels.

"Lieut. Brooks will assemble the residue of Capt. Palmer's Company near the meeting house, and arrange quarters for the night for his and other Troops.

"The Companies from Thomaston and St. George will meet at the Camden meeting house and take quarters for the night, also the Troops from Hope and Appleton.

"By order E. FOOTE,

"Lt. Col. Com. 5th Reg., 2d Brig., 11th Division."

The next day, Col. Thatcher, of Warren, in obedience to orders received from Gen. Payson, ordered out his regiment, and on the 5th they were mustered in Warren, and prepared to march at a moment's warning. At night, Maj. Isaac G. Reed, with the first battalion, proceeded from Warren to Thomaston and encamped, and the next day advanced to Camden. Soon after, the other battalion, principally from Union, under Maj. Herman Hawes, followed them. Through the day all was expectancy. As part of the British fleet shaped their course for the western channel, the alarm was believed that they intended an attack on Camden. The Belfast company, under Col. Thomas Cunningham, Capt. James Wallace's Montville company, and others from the adjacent towns, fearful the enemy would land here, marched as far as Dickey's Bluff, (Northport,) and after reconnoitering in the vicinity a few hours, returned to Belfast. To be prepared for the emergency, Capt. Curtis ordered the selectmen "To deliver to Sergeant Harkness 20 twelve pound Cartridges: 20 ditto shot, for the use of the Parapets at Eaton's and Jacob's Points."

As soon as it was ascertained that the hostile fleet intended no demonstration against this place,—as it sailed out of the Bay for Halifax,—the different companies began to make preparations to return to their respective towns. In a few hours the troops were paraded, and under their commanders,

marched to the places whence they came. The rations furnished on this occasion were by the selectmen of the several towns, "and the expense incurred as well as the soldiers' wages, with the exception of the volunteers, was afterwards paid by the State." *

* Annals of Warren, page 296.



Number XX.

Capture of Richards and Oat by a British barge—Carried to Fisherman's Island—A Repast—Other Captures—A Night Cruise—Fired upon at Clam Cove—Steer for Laisdell's Island—Remain over night—Breakfast—Purchase Butter of the Islanders—Richards refuses to be hired as Pilot—The Release—Arrive in Camden—The Alarm—Militia Companies march to Saturday Cove—The British repulsed by Lawrence—They return and effect a landing—Visit Mr. Shaw's House—Commit violence and depredations—Visit Capt. Pendleton's—Their conduct—Proceed to Capt. Crowell's—Their actions—The Military arrive—English flee to their barges—The "Skirmish"—The amount of property destroyed.

1814. ON the morning of Sept. 21st, Asa Richards and Peter Oat* went down to the Muscle Ridges in a whale-boat to procure a supply of fish for our soldiers in the forts. Having loaded the boat with cod, hake and haddock, they shaped their prow for Camden. When abreast of Fisherman's Island, they espied six English barges, and a cutter, the latter of which carried a one pound swivel, which was mounted on the bow. Discovering our men, they at once gave chase. Richards and Oat pulled hard at their oars, to escape, but they were soon overhauled. As they came alongside, they inquired, "Where do you hail from?" "From Camden," replied Richards. "Why, that place is taken," continued the English spokesman. "No it aint," rejoined R. Without any further ceremony, the English barge took the captured boat, and towed it to Fisherman's Island. The barges, and cutter, contained about 100 men. The boat was soon disburdened of the fish, a meal was prepared from them, and the marauders seated themselves upon the ground, and in a characteristic manner, partook of the repast. After finishing their dinner, an American coaster approached within a few miles of the Island, when one of the

* His father's name was spelt after the German mode, viz: Ott. Some of his descendants spell it Ote.

barges was dispatched in pursuit of her. She was taken and brought to the Island and beached. She was a Rockland vessel, of which Capt. Thos. Crockett of that port was master. Shortly after, a "pinkie" stern fishing craft from the same place was captured, and secured in the same manner. Detaining Richards and Oat till the dusk of evening approached, an English officer,—Lieut. Robbins,—with four marines, stepped into the boat with them, and ordered Richards to assist in rowing. R. replied that being a prisoner, he should not row. While the others rowed, Oat steered as ordered, for Owl's Head Island. They next stood in for Lermond's Cove, (Rockland,) and as they neared the shore, Richards told them they were approaching danger, as the artillery were under arms and on guard. They then ceased rowing and waited for the other boats which were following them. Finding they were within hailing distance of them, they continued their course. When they reached Clam Cove and were abreast of Jameson's Point, the splashing of the oars was heard by Ira Brewster and Crowel Jones, who were on guard as minute men. As the boat could not be seen because of the darkness of the night, they fired at random in the direction of the sound. One of the shot struck an oar, when safety dictated the propriety of keeping off from the shore, a proper distance. The barge next following soon after came along and asked Lieut. Robbins, "What now?" "Why, the d——d Yankees are bush fighting us!" replied he. "Pull to your oars, boys, and get out of the reach of them," he continued. The surgeon's boat soon came up, and declared they came near being taken. Oat's vision being dim, he told them he could not steer with safety any longer. Richards then took his place, and steered for Beauchamp Neck. After making this point of land, (with the expectation that they might be overhauled by our minute men, some of whom were stationed on the Point,) they run for Mark Island, but made the Green Ledge. They then shaped their course for Laisdell's Island. As a guide for the barges, the Lieutenant kept flashing his pistol until they reached the Island. Four of the officers accompanied Richards to the house of one Whaling, while the rest remained in the boats. On knocking

at the door, a boy inquired, "Who's there?" "Friends," responded Richards. Recognizing his voice, the door was opened for admittance. The beds being occupied, a place was prepared on the floor, when Richards and the officers laid down to sleep, while the others continued in the barges. In the morning, the officers sent the island boy into the potato patch to dig a quantity of potatoes for them to breakfast upon. Richards being requested to superintend the procuring of the potatoes, was careful not to give a "Quaker measure," for they offered to pay a liberal price for all they obtained. Wishing to obtain a supply of butter for the force at Castine, the British officers agreed to purchase all they could get. After breakfast, the woman of the house churned an additional quantity of butter, making the whole weight to amount to \$45 worth. At this time, we believe, the islands were considered as neutral territory, and hence the rights of the inhabitants were thus scrupulously regarded by the enemy. A month from this time, they were considered as in the possession of the British, as may be seen by Gen. Gosselin's proclamation, dated at Castine the 31st of October. When the company were prepared to leave the Island, the officers were anxious to retain Richards as pilot, as they were going on a foraging expedition the next day. Refusing to accompany them, they offered him five guineas for his services during a four days' cruise. He told them he would not consent to thus become a traitor to his country for any such an offer, and would not be bribed by any pecuniary inducements they might tempt him with. Finding R.'s loyalty to his country was not to be purchased by hope of any reward, they remunerated him with a guinea for piloting them, paid for the fish they used, and putting a dozen oars into the boat, (which they probably took from some of the prizes they captured,) they gave Richards and Oat liberty to return to their homes. Being possessed of their freedom, they were not slow in exercising their strength on their oars.

Arrived in Camden, they at once notified our military officers of the intention the marauding party had of landing at Northport the following morning. * Maj. Jonathan Wilson and

* Statements of Asa Richards.

Lieut. Brooks, acting upon the advice given, made preparations to march to Saturday Cove,* Northport, at morning's early dawn. About 100 men volunteered for the occasion. Messengers were sent to spread the alarm, and the Belmont and Searsmont companies were apprised of the apprehensions, and under command of Capt. Timo. Dunton, of Searsmont, a detachment started for the place designated. The 1st Lincolnville, or Canaan infantry company, officered by Capt. Josiah Stetson. Lieut. Paul H. Stevens, ensign Joseph Palmer, numbering about 37 men, and the 2d, or Ducktrap company, commanded by Capt. James Mahoney, was mustered, and in readiness to march at the appointed time. †

On the morning of the 23d of September, Zacariah Lawrence, of Northport, desiered two of the barges approaching Saturday Cove, and suspecting their intentions to be hostile, he shouldered his musket and went down by the shore just back of where David Alden Esq's. house now stands, and noted their manœuvrings. Finding they were armed and dressed in uniform, he waited until they came within hearing distance, when he began to give off military orders as though he was commanding a regiment. He then fired from behind the bushes, and dodging to another position he again repeated it, and thus by hiding among the stumps and rocks, he made them believe there were quite a number engaged in the affair. To increase their force, the two barges withdrew to get a reinforcement. Lawrence then waded into the water, and there he exchanged shots with them, until they were beyond his reach. Lawrence then came running up the bank, and apprized Alban Elwell, West Drinkwater, Solomon Frohock and David Alden of what he had been doing, and urged them to get their guns and be ready to give the enemy a reception in case they should repeat the experi-

* Saturday Cove derived its name from the following circumstances: In the year 1769, while the first settler of Belfast—James Miller—was moving his family from New Hampshire, the vessel arrived at its supposed destination. But when the fog cleared away, the error was discovered: they were in the place subsequently known as Northport. As the day of their arrival was on Saturday, they called the mistaken locality Saturday Cove, which name it has ever since retained.

† Statements of Mr. Wm. Eola, of Lincolnville, Obed Smith, and others.

ment of attempting to land. Shortly after, another barge was added to the number, and the crews, consisting of about 30 marines, headed by Lieut. Robbins, effected a landing, when Lawrence and Elwell, who tried to annoy them by firing a few shot, were compelled to retreat before the fire of the swivel, and the discharge of guns. One of the swivel's one pound shot, lodged in the dwelling of Capt. Amos Pendleton, and another in the house of Jones Shaw, Esq. Without further resistance, they marched to Mr. Shaw's, armed with swords, pistols and guns, when the females in the house fled with fright to the bushes, a few rods distant. Approaching Mr. Shaw, they accused him of being concerned with Lawrence, and denying the charge, they gave him a shaking and cutting, knocking his hat off. Mr. S. having a store in the basement of his house, they demanded entrance to it by presenting a gun at him. Promising to open the door as soon as he could unfasten it, as it was bolted on the inside, he went into the house to comply with the order, when the marines made a forcible entry through the windows. Plundering the store of several articles of clothing, such as trowsers, shirts, stockings, hats, &c., which he had not time to secure, they emptied a barrel of dye stuff, and then took Mr. Shaw prisoner, and marched him with them around the neighborhood. In the meantime, those in one of the barges kept amusing themselves by firing shot from the swivel at the houses.

They then went to the house of Capt. Amos Pendleton, and as they entered one door Capt. P. fled out of the other, and while fleeing, they fired at him, the ball passing through the leg of his trowsers. The breakfast table being in readiness for the family, the marauders sat down and finished a meal, and then ransacked the house, taking therefrom a valuable watch,* a pocket book, containing papers of value, hat, boots, a quantity of provisions, and bedding. They then went to Capt. Aaron Crowell's† house, and used insulting language to Mrs. Crowell, who resented it in a womanly style. Seeing some

* Capt. Pendleton afterward went to Castine, and regained possession of his watch and some other things.

† Capt. Crowell, as he informs us, was then in Dartmoor prison.

clothes in sight Mrs. Crowell had worn to a wedding the day previous, they took them, and some leather there was in an adjoining room, and then proceeded to another house, where they ripped open beds and scattered the feathers to the winds; and thus they continued to visit the houses, committing similar actions, until one of their number who was on guard, apprized them of the approach of our military companies. They at once fled to their barges, and just as they got aboard, the Lincolnville companies made their appearance, and began to fire at them. While the marauders and the troops were exchanging their volleys, the Camden company arrived, and began to open a spirited fire upon them. Maj. Wilson, full of ire, turned his back, and bade them hit him if they could. The barges kept up a fire from the swivel and guns until they got beyond the reach of harm.

The marauders proceeded to Long Island, and landed close by the old Baptist meeting house, (near Capt. Geo. Warren's,) where they began to wash blood out of their boats, soon after which they started for Castine.* By the time the "skirmish" was over, other troops arrived, making the whole number thus called out, amount to between two and three hundred. Without being honored with any scars, our soldiers returned from the almost "engagement," with the satisfaction of knowing that they checked further depredations by their timely arrival. The pretext offered by the British, was, that they were in search of smugglers whom they thought they saw enter the Cove.

The damage, and loss, suffered by the citizens of Saturday Cove on the above occasion, amounted to between \$300 and \$400.†

* Several years after the war, a seafaring man from Lincolnville, (as Mr. Levi Matthews informs us) chanced to come across one of the officers concerned in the above incursion, and in conversing about it the British remarked, that it proved to be an expensive expedition to his countrymen, as a number of their lives dearly paid the forfeit on the occasion. Our men were of the opinion that several of the enemy were killed, but they never knew the certainty of it.

† The Depositions of Amos Pendleton and Jones Shaw, relating to the above "Skirmish," will be found in the Report of the Committee on Claims, passed during the 1st Session of the 34th Congress, in the House of Representatives, numbered 19; March 31, 1856.

Number XXI.

Foraging Parties—A British Privateer attempts to visit Clam Cove—The unexpected reception they received—A fire opened upon the Patriots—The enemy conclude to depart—A waggish Sergeant—Plays tricks upon a minute-man—Tries another and “catches a Tartar”—Smuggling—Letter of Collector Farley relating to the Embargo Acts, &c.—Suspected Smugglers—A party prepares to intercept them—The later information—Disbanded—Disappointment.

1814. WHILE the British were in possession of Castine, the dwellers on the western shores of Penobscot Bay were frequently harrassed by foraging parties in the manner narrated in the previous number. A history of the occasional repulses they met with from our outraged citizens, is not the least interesting of the incidents of the period under review.

Illustrative of these occasions is the following rencounter, which occurred at Clam Cove in about the month of October, we think.

The British privateer called the “Thinks I to myself,” of about 60 tons burthen, had been ravaging the sparsely settled places along the coast, and anchoring abreast of Jameson’s Point, it dispatched a barge to pillage the inhabitants dwelling there. The intentions of the privateer being surmised by our people residing in that vicinity, it was not long before a small number of hardy yeomen and sea-going men collected together ready with their guns, and earnest to give them a reception if necessary. As the barge began to approach the shore, shot began to whiz around the oarsmen thick and fast. Every large rock, stump, and clump of bushes seemed to belch forth the leaden ball, and the foraging party were compelled to hastily return to the privateer. The “Thinks I to myself” soon began to open a fire from her twelve pound cannons, but it savored so much like beating the air, as the first Yankee

could not be seen, that they soon ceased wasting their powder and balls, to reserve them for a time when there would be a probability of doing some execution. It is true they made a few perforations in a house near by, but that neither hurt nor killed any one. The Yankees kept blazing away from behind their places of defense until the privateer captain and one of the officers got their arms maimed, as a reminder of danger, and as an indication of the fact that there must be some tolerable good marksmen *somewhere*, although they were not to be seen. Deeming it rather dangerous to fight an unseen foe, and considering it the better part of discretion to get beyond the reach of the shot of the Clam Cove patriots, they soon concluded to withdraw from their undesirable position, which they shortly did, by returning to Cistine.*

A wag is a wag the whole world over. Whatever his relation or position in life may be, he cannot totally repress the inherent, and latent proclivities that are within him. Such a character and propensity we discover in the person of the orderly sergeant who was stationed here with our minute-men at the time of which we are writing. Jeremiah Berry, (of Rockland) is the individual to whom we refer. To test the vigilance, try the courage, and ascertain the qualifications of the minute-men on guard, he occasionally used to resort to his sportive inclinations.

One dark night while Jos. Stanford was discharging his duty as minute-man on Eaton's Point, Berry came along, and in a familiar manner said to him, "Come, follow me." Not thinking of the rigidity of the military discipline under which he was placed as a minute-man, S. at once obeyed the summons and followed Berry, who led him into the barracks and had him locked up until morning, when he was brought forth as being reprehensible of a breach of military orders—by leaving his post without conforming to the rules of his station, and reprimanded therefor by the superior officer.

Succeeding in thus easily throwing Stanford off his guard, the same night he tried the *ruse* upon Simon Tyler. Ap-

* Statements of Mr. Ira Brewster.

proaching Tyler without saying a word, he was hailed by him,—
 "Who's there?" "The rounds," replied B. "What rounds?"
 "The grand round." "Sergeant of the guard," shouted T.,
 "advance and give the countersign." Not knowing the
 countersign, (as he belonged to another guard,) B. began to
 advance without saying anything, when T. commanded him to
 "Stand." He kept approaching, when T. cocked his gun and
 levelled it at him. B. paused, and said, "You know me!"
 "No, I know nobody in the night." Standing where he was
 commanded to,—as he feared the execution of the guard's
 orders, he was presently taken under charge of the sergeant
 of the guard, and marched into the barracks, where he
 remained until morning, to the amusement of the guards.*

During the time the English were at Castine, there was a
 great amount of smuggling done between the places under
 British dominion and those under the jurisdiction of the United
 States. Small boats were suffered by the Custom House
 officers to pass unmolested to and fro, when the object was, to
 procure the simple commodities of every day use. Collector
 Jos. Farley's secret instructions to his Inspector at this port are
 now before us, wherein the above exceptions are made. As
 the letter contains items of interest bearing upon this subject,
 and is worthy of preservation, we will quote it. Although the
 letter bears date of January, its instructions were enforced
 at this time:

"COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Waldoboro,)
 8th Jan., 1814.)

"CAPT. CALVIN CURTIS—Sir: I have received your letter
 relative to the Embargo, &c., &c. I have been necessarily
 absent for some time past, and have not had opportunity of
 writing to all my Inspecting Officers. Mr. Holbrook, however,
 directed you to *stop all vessels*, and in doing so you have done
 right. If any person should have felt himself aggrieved, and
 wanted immediate relief he ought to have come here. I have
 concluded to clear out vessels whose employment has uniformly
 been confined to the navigation of *Bays, sounds, rivers* and

* Statements of Mr. S. Tyler.

lakes within the jurisdiction of the U. S. to any port or place between Cape Elizabeth and Castine. Such vessels must, however, first give bond with two or more sureties in a sum equal to \$300 per ton, and will then be entitled to a general *Permission*: they may then proceed on their coasting business within the limits aforesaid, provided, they produce a manifest and enter and clear each trip. We must not however clear out provisions or munitions of war in large quantities to suspected places within the limits aforesaid, nor at all if the war vessels of the enemy are known to be hovering on the coast.

* * * * *

"As it respects the small craft that visit your harbor for the purpose of going to mill or carrying home a trifle of provisions for their own use, I think we may suffer this kind of intercourse to continue as usual until we see something in it that looks suspicious, but certainly all vessels large enough to have papers must be under the restrictions of the bond as aforesaid. We must spare no pains in carrying this law into effect, fully and fairly, and if any person is disposed to growl or grumble under your administration of the law at your port, you can send them here, and say to them they shall have every indulgence in my power to grant consistent with the letter and spirit of the law—but the law must be enforced with rigor, where rigor is made necessary by the *obstinacy* of any person with whom we may have to deal.

"If any vessel with a register or sea letter should call at your port, you will stop them and send them here if they are not already cleared out under this law, vessels in the service of the revenue excepted, and except also vessels belonging to foreigners that may have just arrived from foreign ports.

"The fees are the same as under the old Embargo, viz:—For every Bond, 40 cts.; General Permission, 20; Clearance, (above 50 tons) 50; ditto, (under 50 tons) 25; for every certificate of the landing a cargo, if the master requires it, 20 cts.

"Yours, &c., &c.,

"J. FARLEY, Collector."

At the period previously glanced at, a report was circulated, that a boat was up on the Dillingham shore, loading with beet

and other provisions, destined to supply the English ships which were anchored in the Bay. Col. Foote at once took measures to have the supplies intercepted. No time was to be lost; a company of the soldiers on duty was to be dispatched at once to apprehend the infractors of our well known war regulations. It was ensign Joseph Hall, it is believed, who was to head the party. When they were prepared to march, Col. Foote, receiving later information, countermanded the order he had given, and the company was at once disbanded. The Col. was very much excited when he gave the counter order, and the men were equally as much displeased in having their plans frustrated in so summary a manner.

It afterward appeared that the Colonel was somewhat interested, pecuniarily, in the transaction, and hence his anxiety to check the expedition. Traffic with the enemy being permitted to a certain extent, (as seen by the letter above quoted) it was presumed that in this instance the interpretation of the Embargo act would sanction the affair.



Number XXII.

The interception of Smugglers—An armed crew under Maj. Noah Miller captures an English prize—Brought to Camden—Cargo transported to Warren—The Sloop secreted in St. George's River—Miller's Commission—[Note: The prize sold and the proceeds divided]—The British frigate *Furieuse* dispatched to Camden—Families leave town—A flag of truce sent ashore—The summons—A Citizens' Meeting called—Committee chosen to wait upon Com. Mouncey—A Colloquy—An Incident—Hostages left on board—A request for aid sent to Warren—A conference between Cols. Foote and Thatcher—Maj. Reed's Battalion—Number of Troops—Squire Dorothy's Story—An Alarm—The Mountain Guard—Col. Foote's calculations to retreat—Anecdote—The frigate sails with the hostages on board—Maj. Wilson fired at—The Military Companies dismissed—The hostages return—Action of the Town on rewarding them—Peace proclaimed—Demonstrations of joy—A day of Thanksgiving appointed—British evacuate Castine.

1814. NOT the most agreeable to the enemy at this time, was the interception of smugglers, who were rendering them "aid and comfort," by supplying them with provisions, and other necessary stores. But when valuable British prizes were captured by a mere handful of our hardy fishermen, then, the *annoyance* was felt even in Britain itself. The damage thus done their commerce, was perhaps one great cause of the early termination of the war, for it was urged in the British Parliament as a strong reason for its speedy conclusion, "that the Yankee fishing-boats were capturing many of their most valuable merchantmen." In illustration of these remarks, is the following interesting leaf of history:

During the latter part of October an armed crew from Northport, under Maj. Noah Miller, * went in a "reach-boat," †

* The following persons constituted the crew: West Drinkwater, Kingsbury Duncan, Jonathan Clark, Sam'l Duncan, and John Duncan. The two first named of the crew are the only survivors.

† It is generally stated to have been a whale boat, which is erroneous however.

on an evening cruise in Belfast Bay, for the purpose of detecting, and preventing supplies being carried to the British at Castine. They cruised all night between Belfast and Castine, but captured nothing. In the morning, on the 1st of November,* they descried a British sloop at the eastern end of Long Island, standing up the Bay towards Castine. They at once started in pursuit, and overhauled her at Turtle Head†—about six miles from Castine. When within a proper distance they fired a gun, and ordered the British captain to heave to. "This he at first refused to do, threatening them very violently, and ordered them to be off. But Miller was a man of undaunted courage and perseverance—he was not to be deterred from his purpose by mere threats. He immediately ordered his men to row alongside, and to board the sloop: this they did with a rush."‡ The vessel was soon ascertained to be the sloop Mary, from Halifax, laden with a rich cargo of bale goods, valued, per invoice, at \$40,000, Capt. Benj. Darling master, and M. C. Waters (or McWaters) supercargo, bound for Castine. The sloop was under a convoy until near Long Island, at the lower extremity of which they became separated, (the weather being foggy,) the former sailing up the western side, and the latter passing up the eastern side of the Island.

* There is a discrepancy among our different authorities as to the date of the occurrence; *Niles' Weekly Register*, of Nov. 12, 1848, says it occurred on the 31st of October; affidavits of Miller's crew in the "Report of the Committee on Claims," in favor of "West Drinkwater and others," say it was on the 14th of November, while the "Libel" in the same Report says it was on the 1st of the month; Eaton also, in his *Annals of Warren*, page 293, affirms it to have been on the 1st of Nov. As the latter agrees with other accounts we have examined, and with the time of events that grew out of the transaction, we shall, for the sake of such correspondence, consider it as the correct date of the occurrence.

† This noted headland derived its name from Gen. Pownall at the time Owl's Head was named by him. He says "About opposite the ridge called Megunticook begins the south point of an Island, which lies lengthwise in the middle of the Bay, is about 12 miles long, and is called Long Island. The north point from the shape which it makes from sea exactly resembling a turtle, we called Turtle Head."

‡ Extract from a letter of Hon. Joseph Miller, of Lincolnville, in the *Belfast Republican Journal* of Aug. 3, 1851.



Soon after the sloop was taken charge of, the supercargo offered Miller £10,000 for her ransom, but his crew, with whom he had agreed to go shares, protested, and indignantly refused any such consideration. The captors run the vessel for Little Harbor, (in Northport,) where Miller, at his request, was set ashore with the supercargo, and "king's agent," intending to return aboard at Lincolnville. Waters and his companion, it appears, soon after started for Castine, to give the alarm. Miller proceeded to Ducktrap, at the store of John Wilson, for advice, (he having no commission from government,) when Wilson advised him to apply to Major Philip Ulmer, who was deputy inspector of the customs at that port. When the sloop arrived, Ulmer went on board, and declared her to be a prize of the United States. Miller then proceeded by land to Camden, while Ulmer, (who was an old sailor) took the helm, and guided the vessel thither. As soon as the vessel approached the wharf in this town, she was boarded by Josiah Hook of Castine, who was the collector of Penobscot district, (but who was on the western side of the Bay because of the occupancy of Castine by the British,) and other revenue officers, who at once seized the sloop and cargo, and declared them forfeited and confiscated to the United States. The custom house officers at once ordered the cargo to be unloaded, and transported on teams to Portland, via. Warren and Newcastle. The prize reached here about 11 o'clock A. M., and by 3 o'clock P. M., the cargo was unshipped, and on the road to Warren. The cargo consisted principally of satins, laces, shawls, clothes, cloths, &c. All the teams in this vicinity, and some from the adjoining towns were brought into requisition to expedite the transportation of the goods.

After the cargo was discharged, our selectmen, apprehending danger in permitting the sloop to remain in this vicinity, offered Jona. Clark, Sam'l Duncan and Kingsbury Duncan, \$5.00 each if they would take the vessel round to St. George's river and there secure her, which they accordingly did.

Miller not having been invested with legal authority from the United States government to capture the enemy's prizes, laid himself liable to the infliction of the heaviest of penalties,

so, in order to give the sanction of legality to the transaction, Collector Hook made him out a revenue commission, antedated 15 days, so as to cover the time of the capture. Miller doubtless presumed that the commission he held as Major, clothed him with the authority he assumed,—such was the belief of the crew. The prize was afterward sold, and the proceeds divided between the United States and those concerned in the capture.*

But the affair did not end here. Upon the arrival of *McWaters* and the "king's agent" at Castine, the frigate *Furieuse*,† of 38 guns, Capt. Mouncey commander, was dispatched for this port.

Our people were apprehensive of the result of the capture of the prize, and quite a number left town that night with their families, and effects, for places of safety. In the morning of the 2d of November, our citizens were apprised of the approach of the hostile frigate by the raising of a flag on the mountain. At this signal, many more began to leave town. One lady, (Bathsheba Thorndike,) in her flight, had the misfortune to break one of her legs; another while fleeing in a chaise, imperiled her life by the badness of the roads. So great was the number that fled the town, that it might properly be said that Camden was evacuated.

At about 1 o'clock P. M. the *Furieuse* hove to, just outside the Ledges. Lieut. Sandon was dispatched in a barge to the

* The sloop and cargo were sold at auction in Portland, in Jan., 1815, for \$59,790 64: the expenses attending the confiscation and both sales being \$3,394 31, the net proceeds were \$56,426 34. Of this sum, one-half, (\$3,213 17) was paid into the treasury of the United States, and the other moiety was divided as follows: Miller and Hook, \$14,166 53 each, and the boat's crew (before mentioned) \$1,000 apiece. According to the affidavits of several of the crew, Maj. Ulmer also received \$1,000. It appears that Miller agreed to go equal shares with his men, but when the spoils were divided, they were rewarded as above. The injustice thus done the crew, was considered by the 8th Congress, in a Report prepared by Hon. E. Knowlton, as one of the Committee on Claims, and a Bill was reported in their favor, by which (March 31, 1855) the survivors and the heirs of the others (of the crew) had refunded to them the moiety paid to government in 1815, viz: \$32,213 17.

† The *Furieuse* had been captured from the French by the English, and was a French-built frigate.

shore with a white flag. The barge was met by a boat from the shore with a flag of truce, on board of which, was Collector Farley, Col. Foote, Lieut. Russ, and others. The summons sent by Lieut. Sandon, was to the effect that if the prize, or \$80,000 was not delivered to Commodore Mouncey within a limited length of time, Lincolnville and Camden would be laid in ashes. A citizens' meeting was forthwith called, to see what course should be pursued by the town. Capt. John Pendleton was in favor of paying the required sum, but Oakes Perry was opposed to the measure, and said the enemy might burn the town if they pleased, for the amount demanded would pay for all the houses they might destroy. It was decided to choose a committee to wait upon Com. Mouncey, and inform him that it was absolutely out of the power of the town to comply with his demand, as the goods were carried into the country, and the sloop placed beyond reach. One of the selectmen, Robt. Chase, we think, and Col. Foote, was then dispatched in a boat accompanied by eight others, to carry the message. As the boat came alongside, Lieut. Robbins, (mentioned by us in a previous Number,) recognized Asa Richards among the number, and exclaimed, "Halloo, there's our pilot!" While the Commodore was engaged in conversation with Chase and Foote, concerning the affair, Lieut. Robbins took Richards aside and offered him a sum of money if he would reveal where the goods were secreted. "I don't know where they are," replied Richards, "as they are scattered all over the country, and as for collecting them together, it would be as impossible as it was to collect the bones of Capt. Cook, which were dispersed over the Sandwich Islands."

"Well," replied the British officer, "we'll not ask you about the goods, if you will only tell us where Miller is!"

"I couldn't answer that question either," responded Richards, "but what would you do with him in case you should catch him?"

"Why, we'd hang him for a pirate!" was the reply. The conversation was next turned to the cannons upon the mountain about which the officers made a number of remarks, and scouted the idea of their doing any execution, which our Yankee sailor

did not agree with, but thought the twelve and eighteen pound shot they might send on a message could convince them of the opposite opinion.

While Foote and Chase were in the cabin talking with Mouncey, a row-boat having something in tow was approaching the harbor. Imagining the appearance looked suspicious, a cannon was discharged, sending a shot athwart her bow, when the boat ceased rowing. A spy-glass soon shewed that the supposition was ungrounded, as it proved to be Thos. Gilkey and one Pendleton, from one of the adjacent Islands, who were towing a raft of logs to Camden.

The Commodore's interview with the committee not being satisfactory, he released them with the promise that they would return an answer by 9 o'clock P. M., or leave some hostages on board. The request was assented to. It appears, (according to *Whipple's Acadia*, page 192,) that application was made to the District Judge to know if he would order a delivery, but he returned his negative.

No answer being obtained by the set time, Benj. Cushing and Robt. Chase went on board to fulfill the agreement. It being quite late when the conference was concluded, they were detained on board until morning. The next day being rainy, they kept them aboard until the following morning. One authority, (*Annals of Warren*, page 297.) asserts that the selectmen "obtained a delay of three days to consider the matter," while the two hostages remained on board.

In the meantime, Col. Foote sent an order to Col. Thatcher's regiment for aid. Our companies in town were under arms, and the remainder of Col. Foote's regiment was being mustered. In a day or two his complement was collected. A battalion under Maj. Isaac G. Reed, of Waldoboro, comprehending the companies from Warren, Union, Waldoboro and Friendship, soon after arrived; and it is believed there was a battalion from Belfast here, of which Maj. Noah Miller was commander. But we presume he was not in command of it upon this occasion, as a reward of about \$300 was offered by the British for his apprehension. Col. Samuel Thatcher came with the Warren company, and as he was approaching the place where Col.

Foot's regiment was parading, riding upon a beautiful white horse, Col. Foote in pleasant sarcasm thus addressed his men: "Now, prepare for the worst, for here comes Death riding upon his pale horse!" It will be recollected by the older portion of our readers, that these two commanders were members of the Bar. During a forensic discussion between them some time previous, they had an altercation, which terminated in the free use of canes, and in a subsequent alienation of feeling. It is said that this estrangement was the cause of the formation of the new brigade, which we mentioned in a former Number, of which Foote became colonel, while Thatcher remained chief in command of the other portion of the organization.

As soon as Maj. Reed's battalion arrived in the village, Col. Foote assigned places for them on Ogier's Hill, while his own regiment quartered in the old Meeting House.

Maj. Herman Haws (of Warren) was prepared with a battalion to march here upon receiving orders.

We cannot state the number of troops that were mustered at this time in town, but an old resident states that in platoons they extended, (while marching,) from the old Meeting House down as far as the Megunticook House.

Squire Dorothy of Sedgwick, having some business to attend to here, in the capacity of justice of the peace, came in a small boat. While approaching the harbor he was brought to by Com. Mounsey, who, on ascertaining his peaceable errand, detained him long enough to make him promise to report to him, on his return, the condition of the town and the strength of the force under arms. After attending to his errand, Squire Dorothy started to return, but, before he left, he called at Mr. Eaton's house, and while there, with the assistance of others, concocted a story to tell the British commander, to the effect that the roads were lined with soldiers, the church was full, and at the discharge of the mountain guns they would collect together, and with others, who were awaiting the summons from the back towns, be prepared for battle. On his homeward trip, the Squire, in compliance with his promise, stopped to inform the inquisitive Commodore of the formidable appearance presented

in the town. Taking his asseverations for granted, Mouncey thanked him for the information, and permitted him to proceed home.*

The time approaching, which Mouncey set for the adjustment of the capturing affair, the conviction prevailed among the troops, and throughout the town, that the hostile frigate would soon begin to execute the menace of burning the place. In the night of the same day on which the Warren company arrived, an alarm gained credence that the English were preparing to land a force near Spring Brook. A portion of Major Reed's battalion was quartered for the night in the Wm. Carlton house and barn, and, as one of the number informs the writer, they had just begun to feel the soothing effects of "Nature's sweet restorer,—balmy sleep," when the drum broke their slumbers by "the roll" being called, when every man was required to hurry into the ranks, and prepare to repulse the invaders. When they were on the point of starting, the order to march was countermanded by the intelligence being received that it was a false alarm. As the jaded soldiers—the most of whom were raw recruits—again sought for the refreshment of repose, they not only cursed loud but deep, at being hoaxed for nothing, and thereby being deprived of sleep.

At this time, Capt. Curtis with several others went upon the mountain to see if everything was ready, and prepared for action. He found that only one man, (Jona. Leighton,) was at his post,—and he was *asleep*; while his comrades were absent at a husking. The sleeper was soon aroused, shortly after which the remainder of the guard returned, and were reprimanded for not being in their places.

The following day Col. Foote was much excited, apprehending an attack upon the town; and riding over to the parapet on Eaton's Point, he addressed Lieut. Hanford thus: "Should the English attempt to land, repel them if you can; but, should you be under the necessity of retreating, make good your retreat to Hope, where you will find me at Simon Barrett's." Going down to Jacob's Point, he expressed himself in the same

* Statement of Mrs. Lucy Eaton.

manner.* It is stated, but with how much truth we cannot say, that on his way to one of the parapets, he met an officer with some files in his hand, when he accosted him: "What are you going to do with those files?" "I'm going to spike the guns with them, if we have to leave the forts." "Well, if you have to resort to that," rejoined Foote, jocosely, "you'll find me out back of Simon Barrett's barn."

The general anticipation was that the British man-of-war would bombard the place, and agreeable was the disappointment to our citizens when this suspense was dissipated on Sunday, Nov. 6th, by the sailing of the battle ship.

Thinking their object might thereby be attained,—of recovering the value of the prize,—the two hostages, Messrs. Chase and Cushing, were carried to Castine in the frigate.† As the Fairouse was sailing abreast the Dillingham shore, Maj. Wilson mounted on a horse was riding in the road directly opposite the farm house now owned by Mr. Henry Knight, and wearing the uniform of his rank, it was doubtless thought he would make a very good mark from his conspicuousness, and so one of the frigate's gunners fired a cannon shot at him. Falling short of its object, the ball barrowed itself in the earth a few feet distant, which caused the Major to quicken his speed to save them the privilege of repeating the dangerous sport.

Soon after the departure of the war ship, the several military companies, after tarrying here for a night and part of two days, were dismissed, after which the village assumed its wonted quiet. All the soldiers now remaining, were the minute men and those stationed in the fort.

* There are different versions of this story, which the political opponents of the Colonel used frequently to relate when it suited their purposes. Having our version from several who heard him make the remarks at the time, we are content with the correct statement. Simon Barrett and Foote were on very intimate terms, and hence the reason he preferred retreating there. This incident ever afterward was a source of amusement to those who used to indulge in pleasantries with the Colonel, as well as an annoying shaft with his enemies.

† It is commonly stated that the two hostages were both selectmen at the time. Such was not the case. The selectmen at the time were Robt. Chase, Moses Russell and Jeremiah J. Arrows, as may be seen by referring to the Town Records, page 235.

The hostages were kept at Castine ten days, or a fortnight, where they remained at a private house without being restrained in the exercise of their parole. After remaining there some ten days, they were granted a leave of absence, in which to visit their friends. They afterward returned, but being informed there was no need of their further detention, as the question relating to the prize was considered as settled,—the blame not resting with the citizens of Camden but with the captors, upon whose heads they offered liberal rewards,—and so the hostages were discharged from custody.

In the succeeding January, the following article was inserted in a town warrant:—"To see if the town will remunerate Messrs. Benj. Cushing and Robt. Chase for their going on board the British frigate *Furieuse* as hostages about the 1st of November last past, and other expenses incident thereto, and raise money for the same." When the subject of compensation was presented at the next town meeting, it was summarily pre-terminated by voting to "dismiss the article."*

From the time of the capture of the British sloop *Mary*, until the cessation of hostilities, nothing particularly worthy of note relating to the war transpired in this town.

On the 24th of Dec. (1814) the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, and on the 14th of Feb. (1815) the joyful intelligence was brought to this place by the driver of the western mail stage. The stage arriving at midnight, the repeated blasts of the driver's post horn soon aroused some of our citizens from their nocturnal slumbers, and as soon as the news was ascertained, the report was proclaimed by the firing of guns, the kindling of bonfires, and by shouts and other demonstrations of joy. Many of the crowd forthwith repaired to the places where they could get inspirited by the imbibing of liquor, and there they gave vent to the ebullition of their feelings in consonance with their ideas of the occasion. The four twelve-pounders in the two forts soon began to speak in loud accents, and thus they continued to speak until the dawn of day. In the morning, at sunrise, Simeon Tyler volunteered with others

* Mr. Cushing, one of the hostages, is still living, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. Chase died May 1, 1852, at the age of 70.

to go up on the mountain and manage the two twelves and one eighteen pounder, sentinels which had thus far maintained their silence. As the largest piece belched forth from its elevated position, in deep thunder-like tones, the habitations below were shaken to their foundations, while the echo's reverberations were heard resounding over adjacent waters, remote hills, and distant valleys. Thus through the day the firing continued from all the guns, and the tidings of peace thereby became first announced to the inhabitants of the surrounding towns. The day being spent in demonstrations of joy, the night closed the exhibition by a public dance, and a time of festivity.

The 22d of Feb. was appointed by the General Court as a day of thanksgiving for the joyful event.

On the 25th of April, the English troops evacuated Castine; and thus departed from our borders a foreign soldiery, who had there held possession for two-thirds of a year, to the annoyance of the inhabitants of the circumjacent country. Appropriate to this period, and pertinent to the occasion, are the words of the bard:

" Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangour shrill
Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood;
But joy and pleasure open to the view
Uninterrupted!"

Number XXIII.

Ecclesiastical matters—The Town votes to dissolve its connection with the Rev. Mr. Cochran—Preliminary proceedings—A Committee appointed to confer with Mr. C.—Their action—Mr. C.'s objections to the mode of the action taken—A Council called—Disagreement—Another Council called—The finale—Bounty on Wild Cats—Engine purchased—Separation Question—Carrens removed from the Mountain—The vote for Representative to Congress—The vote for Governor—The Temperance Question first moved—The brig Catherine Shepherd—Particulars relating thereto—The Town's Poor—Money voted for preaching—The Separation Question again—Affirmative action taken—Ezra Martin chosen as Delegate—Constitution submitted to the people—Vote for State Officers—The first Representative—A Fire—Preaching—The first Steamboat—The Maine, Patent, and New York.

HAVING given a continuous sketch of the events connected with the war of 1812-11, we will now notice other affairs that transpired during, and succeeding that period.

As the reader has previously been apprised, the town had duly called and had installed a regular preacher of the gospel, to administer to the spiritual wants of this community. In process of time, the people became dissatisfied with the relation that existed between them and their pastor, and so took initiatory steps to dissolve that connection, by inserting the following article in the town warrant under date of May 4, 1814: "To see if the town will appoint a Committee honorably to dissolve the connection between the town and their Minister, agreeable to the call and articles of settlement." Also, "to see if the town will appoint a committee to consult with the Rev. Mr. Cochran and the Church respecting a Council, and to give the necessary notice agreeable to articles of settlement." Also, "to act upon any such matters and things as may be thought necessary, amiably and honorably to dismiss Mr. Cochran from the further ministerial duty as settled Minister over the inhabitants of said town, and to make any arrangement respecting

a poll parish for him or any other minister." The above articles were voted upon as follows: "To decide the question whether the town will choose a committee to dissolve the contract between the Rev. Thos. Cochran and said town by yeas and nays:—yeas, 109; nays, 26." A committee consisting of the following gentlemen was next chosen "to dissolve the contract between Mr. Cochran and said town," viz:—"Sam'l Brown, Joshua Dillingham, Robt. Chase, Hosea Bates, Nath'l Martin, Nathan Brown, and Erastus Foote." A committee of seven was next appointed "to consult with Mr. Cochran and the church respecting a Council, and to give the necessary notice agreeable to the articles of agreement." The before-mentioned gentlemen were appointed as the Committee.

On the 26th of the month, the Committee handed Mr. Cochran the Notice contemplated by the votes. According to the original stipulation entered into between Mr. C. and the town, he was to be apprised of any intention of dismissal six month before the time of the occurrence. The Committee agreed to appoint a time and place to meet Mr. C. and the church if he desired it, so as to dissolve the connection by mutual consent. Mr. C., although reluctant to take any measures to dissolve his connection with the people here, agreed to call a Council and confer with his church upon the subject. The Committee delayed taking further action upon the matter until the 12th of December, when Joshua Dillingham, Esq., and Capt. Hosea Bates, of that number, handed Mr. C. a note, apprising him of the expiration of the six months, and requested him to signify his views in writing. Mr. C. responded, "that he considered the contract between the town as dissolved, and that he did not expect any more salary, and that he would consult with his church and give the Committee notice as to the Council." He released the town from all claims as their minister, except the six months' salary aforesaid. In another communication, Mr. C. censured the action the town took upon the matter, as he maintained, that in consonance with the article of agreement, it was the duty of the town by a definite vote, to express not only its dissatisfaction, but the cause of it, so "that he might have an opportunity of being heard before the Council touching

all matters of grievance." In his communication, now before us, Mr. C. says, "If the causes of dissatisfaction are such as to disqualify me from the ministry, then it is a duty which the Town owe themselves, and the Church of Christ at large to bring them before a Council, who have power to deprive me of my ministerial office. If not, then it is a duty which they owe me that the Council may justify and recommend me to the improvement of other churches. My character is to be tested by enemies, as well as friends, which makes it necessary that my dismissal be not in such a manner as to give people an opportunity of assigning whatever cause might suit a spirit of malevolence: therefore, I view it a duty which I owe my own character, the church and society with which I have been connected to request the Town to act agreeable to the articles of settlement, viz: To vote their dissatisfaction, and the cause, or causes of it. And then I am ready and willing to fulfil my engagement with them in uniting to call a Council to dissolve the connection." *

The Committee considered the view Mr. C. took of the affair as contrary to the intent and meaning of the "Call, Agreement, and Articles of Settlement." "They therefore thought it advisable, as Mr. Cochran refused all accommodation, and even to join in a mutual council to call one themselves in behalf of the Town." (Town Records.) Accordingly, the Committee forwarded an attested copy of the votes of the town, and a letter "to the Rev. Mr. Huse of Warren, the Rev. Mr. Mason of Castine, the Rev. Mr. Blood of Bucksport, [Bucksport.] the Rev. Mr. Loomis of Bangor, and the Rev. Mr. Packard of Wiscasset, requesting them to meet as a Council on the 1st day of the ensuing June, at the dwelling house of Nathan Brown."

At the appointed time and place three of the Council were in attendance, viz: the Rev. Messrs. Mason, Huse, and Blood. It appears that the Council disagreed, and adjourned till the 4th of the following July. The Rev. Mr. Jenks of Bath, and the Rev. Mr. Brown of North Yarmouth, were next addressed on the subject, and requested to join in the Council. When the

* Town Records, p. 289.

Council met the only members present were the Rev. Messrs. Packard and Huse. The Report says, "Mr. Cochran now made other objections to the proceedings of the Town, and the Reverend Gentlemen closed the business by recommending Mr. Cochran and the Town to come to a settlement."

The Committee afterward gave a detailed statement of the reasons why they deemed it inexpedient for the Town to take any further action on the subject. The duty of the Committee here ceased, and it appears that Mr. Cochran soon after dissolved his connection with the parish here.

As the town refused to compensate him for the six months' service that was due him, he was under the necessity in 1817 of prosecuting his claim before a judicial tribunal. The case was decided in 1818 in favor of Mr. Cochran, the whole cost to the town amounting to \$1,400.

1816. April 1st, at a regular town meeting, it was voted, "To give \$10 for each wild cat killed within the limits of said town."

May 6th it was voted "To raise \$200 for the purpose of assisting in purchasing a fire Engine."

May 20th, a meeting was called to see what action should be taken on detaching the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and forming there from a new State. The question was submitted to a vote when it was declared as follows: In favor of separation, 37 votes; against separation, 83 votes. The same question was presented at a meeting held on the 22d of the following August, and was again negatived by 95, against 32 votes.

During this year, the three cannons were removed from the mountain and carried to Boston or Portland.

Nov. 4th. The vote for Representative to Congress was as follows: For Benj. Orr, Esq., 67 votes; for Erastus Foote, Esq., 45 votes.

1817. April 7th the vote for Governor is indicated thus:—Hon. Jno. Brooks, 82 votes; Gen. Henry Dearborn, 87 votes.

June 28th, an article was inserted in the town warrant, "To see what measures the town will adopt for the purpose of preventing retailers within the town of Camden selling Spiritu-

ous Liquors to be drank, or entertaining, or suffering any person or persons to drink the same within their shops." Also, "to see what further measures the town will adopt for the suppression of intemperance."

On the 12th of July the above was acted upon by passing the following votes: "That there be a committee of three, viz.: Ephm. Wood, Oakes Perry and Tilson Gould, in addition to the selectmen: to carry into effect the laws of the Commonwealth respecting the retailing and drinking of spirituous liquors within the stores or shops in the said town." "Voted that there be two more added to the Committee, to wit, Wm. Latham and Alden Bass." "Voted also, that a copy of the above votes be put up in every store in the place."

This was the first action the town took upon the subject of intemperance. The day of the reform was then beginning to attract public attention. Liquor was then sold at all the stores, as freely as any of the common articles of commerce, and it will thus be seen that the step taken in declaring against the notorious traffic, was quite a stride in advance of the ideas then generally entertained upon the subject.

At this time, there being difficulty between Spain and Mexico, an American privateer was fitted out at Baltimore under a Mexican captain, and manned with an American crew, to cruise for Spanish prizes. Falling in with a Spanish ship off by Cuba, she captured her. The prize was loaded with coffee, cocoa, cochineal, indigo, tortoise shell, &c. The brig Catherine Shepherd accompanying the privateer, was loaded with the cargo, while the ship was carried into a Mexican port. The Catherine Shepherd then sailed north, and in the month of May arrived at Green Island, where she took in a pilot who brought her into this port. Being boarded by Deputy Collector Curtis, the captain,—John A. Nartigue, who was a native of St. Domingo,—pretended they had put in in distress, and had been on an allowance for seventy days. Mr. Curtis and Jacob Ulmer, as Revenue officers, took possession of her as a smuggler, and after securing her, put John Bowers and Simeon Tyler aboard as keepers. Being in a fix they did not anticipate, the mate, — Withington, thinking he could bribe Tyler

to suffer them to slip their cables at night, offered him a sum of money if he would consent to the transaction, but he resolutely refused to be bribed. Soon after, the cargo was discharged, and put into the cellar of the Masons' building. The owners afterward came on and demanded the cargo. Collector McCobb, of Waldoborough, in a letter dated the 20th of May, instructed Capt. Curtis "to deliver to Capt. Nartigue and Mr. Dickerman [or Dightman, the supercargo,] all the merchandise now in your possession, imported in the brig Catherine Shepherd, excepting the following, viz.:— 1 Bale Cotton; 1 Box Shell; 2 lbs. do.; 1 Bag ditto.; 2 bbls Castor Oil."* After paying the duties upon the goods, the owners sent a vessel here from New York and took them away. The officers and crew of the C. Shepherd tarried here five or six weeks, but the brig remained here something like a year, when she was sold at auction.†

1818. Abraham Ogier "bid off," "at public auction," "the poor of said town of Camden," at \$395,00, for the current year.

1819. At the parochial meeting of the town, held the 19th of April, it was "Voted, To raise \$100 for the support of the Gospel Ministry the ensuing season."

July 26th. At a special meeting for the purpose, the town voted in favor of separating from Massachusetts, and for the forming of a new State. The vote stood as follows:—For separation, 97; against it, 46.

Sept. 20th. At a meeting called for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend the convention to be held in Portland, to form a constitution "for the proposed new State,"

* We would here acknowledge our indebtedness to J. H. Curtis, Esq., for the loan of letters and other documents which we have heretofore quoted, from which we have derived important data and gleaned valuable facts.

† Statements of Mr. Simeon Tyler.

Nathaniel Martin, Esq., was chosen to serve in that capacity.

As a matter of history, we will quote the following action of the town on the draft prepared by the delegates at the convention:—

“At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Camden, in the county of Lincoln, qualified to vote for senators, holden on the 1st Monday of Dec., being the 6th day of said month, A. D. 1819, for the purpose of giving in their votes in writing, expressing their approbation or disapprobation of the constitution prepared by the convention of delegates assembled at Portland on the 2d Monday of Oct. last, pursuant to an Act entitled ‘an Act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and forming the same into a separate and independent State.’

“The whole number of votes given in said Camden were sorted and counted in the open meeting, and were 63 votes, of which 59 were in favor of the constitution adopted by the convention at Portland, and 4 votes were opposed to said constitution.”*

1820. On Monday, the 3d day of April, the legal voters of Camden assembled at the Masons’ Hall. (their usual place of meeting,) and for the first time gave in their votes for public officers of the *State* of Maine.

As it may be interesting to exhibit the vote of the town upon said occasion, we will here produce the record:—For Governor, Hon. Wm. King, 150 votes; Allen Bass, 6; Oakes Perry, 2; Joshua Head, Esq., 1; Robt. Ogier, 1. For Senators, Nathaniel Green, Esq., 196 votes; Benj. Cushing, Esq., 177; Erastus Foote, Esq., 172; Edward Kellaren, 17; Wm. Norwood, 1. For Representative, Jonas Wheeler, Esq. 161 votes; Ephum Wood, 22; Moses

* Town Records, p. 350.

Trussell, 1; Jonah Howe, 1; Nath'l Martin, Esq., 1. For County Treasurer, Joshua Head, Esq., 100 votes; Jonas Wheeler, Esq., 1.

It will be seen that Mr. Wheeler was our first representative. He was afterwards chosen president of the Senate, which place he occupied at the time of his death, — 1826.

Dec. 26th occurred quite an extensive fire, by which four buildings were consumed, consisting of a grist-mill and saw-mill, owned by Capt. John Pendleton and Wm. and Joseph Eaton; a bark-mill, used by Moses Parker, and a blacksmith shop, owned and occupied by Robt. Chase and Asha Palmer. They were situated on the site now occupied by the grist-mill, (at the foot of the stream,) and on the vacant place adjoining to the south of it.

1823. At a legal parochial meeting held the 11th of August, the town voted thus on religious matters: — "To raise \$200; one half to be laid out for orthodox preaching, and the other half for liberal preaching."

During this year, commenced to visit the port of Camden the first steamboat that ever plowed these eastern waters. Her name was the *Maine*, Capt. Daniel Lunt, formerly of Lincolnville, but now of Appleton, master. She was of about 125 tons burthen. The steamer *Patent* then plied between Boston and Bath. At the latter place, the *Maine* connected with her, and on the eastward route touched at Townsend, Owl's Head, Camden, Belfast, Castine, Sedgwick, Cranberry Islands, Lubec, Eastport and, occasionally, at St. John. The fares were as follows: — From Bath to Camden, \$2.00; from Belfast to Eastport, \$5.00; from Bath to Eastport, \$6.00. When the *Maine* first visited Camden, a cannon announced the fact, by salutes, which soon brought to the shore an eager multitude, anxious to behold the Fultonian craft. As Capt. Lunt concluded to tarry here over night, our citizens were tendered the privilege of inspecting the boat, which offer they were

not backward in accepting. Warren Rawson was appointed as agent for this place.

In the following year, (1824,) the Patent run on the route between Boston and St. John, Capt. Lunt, master. In 1825, the New York was put on in opposition to the Patent. We believe that Capt. Thomas Rogers, (now of Boston,) was then master of the New York. So great was the rivalry between these two boats, that intentional collisions not unfrequently took place between them. Soon after the New York was newly fitted up, by replacing new boilers for the old ones, she was badly damaged by being run into by the Patent. When off Petit Menan, Aug. 26, 1825, the New York was burned.*

* We are indebted principally to Capt. Lunt for the above facts.

Number XXIV.

Remarks — Project of creating a new County — Licenses — Salt Works — Paper Mill — Temperance Societies — Politics — Schools — Cholera — Town House built — Licenses — Military Affairs — Obnoxious Laws — Fantastical Proceedings — Amendment to the Constitution — Canada Railroad — Light House erected — Keepers — Megunticook Bank.

THE most interesting portion of the history of Camden, lies in the times when the sires of its present inhabitants were upon the stage of active life. But few events of general interest, worthy of record, have transpired in the town within the past thirty years, yet, as matters pertaining to history, they, in connection with transactions of minor importance, are deserving of attention.

We will first glance at the common affairs of the town, after which, we shall notice separately, those things that are noteworthy of themselves.

1826. At this time the question of creating a new county was agitated, and on the 2d of September, we find an article inserted in the town warrant, "To see if the town will petition the Legislature for a new County, bearing the name of Knox, comprising the towns in Hancock and Lincoln counties, mentioned in a printed petition to be addressed to the Legislature of Maine, January, 1827." The town being opposed to the formation of the proposed county of Waldo, remonstrated "against being included in the new county of Waldo, in its present shape, as described in the bill now pending before the Legislature."*

* At our present writing, a project is on foot to form a new County by the name of *Knox*, to be composed of the towns of Camden, Lincolnville, Searsport, Hope, Appleton, Union, War-

the 11th of Sept. the town voted, "to petition the Legislature for a new county bearing the name of Knox." A committee was then chosen to present a petition for said purpose. At the same meeting the town granted nineteen retail dealers licenses to sell liquor.

At this time Goose River settlement numbered eighteen dwellings. Gen. Nath'l Estabrook's Salt Works, on Beauchamp Neck, was the principal, if not the only, business establishment in that part of the town. As it was found not to be a remunerative investment, the Salt Works were carried on but a short time, and the operation was discontinued.

1828. During this year, Eben'r H. Barrett and John Swann erected a Paper Mill on the site now occupied by the Powder Mill, at a cost of \$5000. They manufactured about \$40 worth of paper per day. In 1841 the mill was destroyed by fire.

1829. At this time the temperance reform began to receive the active support of a number of our citizens, and on the 17th of Aug. the "Camden Temperance Society" was organized, of which Nath'l Dillingham, Esq., was the first president. At the time, a series of resolutions were drawn up, the tenor of which were in opposition to the traffic, and to the effect that those subscribing to the principles of the society were expected not to drink spirituous liquors unless they deemed it *necessary*. Those who were willing to stand by these resolutions were requested to indicate their willingness by stepping forward into the floor of the (school) room. Only three, Nath'l Dillingham, Lewis Ogier and John Swann responded to the invitation. The

ren, Rockland, South Thomaston, Thomaston, St. George, North Haven, Ymal Haven, Islesboro, — besides sundry other islands. The proposed new County is defined by the originator of the movement, (Hon. E. K. Smart,) as being in the "Lime Rock Valley of Maine."

society afterward received the support of quite a number of persons of both sexes, and, in the year 1832, we find it numbered 88 male and 92 female members. As the report of the society is interesting as a matter of history, we will here produce it: It says, "At the time of the adoption of the constitution, every store, except one, sold ardent spirits — now, out of eighteen stores in the village, but three retail ardent spirits.

"It is a rare thing for the respectable part of the citizens to drink ardent spirits, or to offer it to their friends.

"Drunkenness in its worst garb is rarely seen in our village; still, however, the vice is not removed from among us.

"The fact that the lime-burning business has increased, and that the laborers are of the poorest class, together with the fact, that three retailers are found among us, who openly *violate law*, and more doubtfully their *consciences*, will readily account for that lingering vice.

"Most of the paupers have been made so by intemperance.

"The town has twice refused to grant the right to Selectmen to license retailers to sell spirits to be drank in their shops, &c., by a decided vote."*

Temperance principles were then of a very accommodating character, for, inasmuch as members of the society were permitted to drink when they felt it was really *necessary*, some, — *moderate drinkers*, claimed that it was "necessary" for them to drink one glass a day, and thus was tolerated a *liberal* rule, which was not entirely done away, we think, until the Total Abstinence reform was presented to the public. "Temperance wine" was then used by many professed temperance men in this town, until

* First Report of the Maine Temperance Society, Jan. 23, 1832, p. 31.

upon one jubilant occasion, a party belonging to the society, found they were the unconscious actors in a bacchanalian jollification. This had the beneficial result of making total abstinence men of a number who were wont to indulge in an occasional glass of wine. When the Total Abstinence Reform and Washingtonian Society became the order of the day, many of our citizens enlisted under their banners, after which it became disreputable in a temperance man to use, as a beverage, any inebriating liquors.

The vote for Governor this year, (1829,) stood as follows:—Jona. G. Huntoon, (National Republican,) 100 votes; Samuel E. Smith, (Democrat,) 186. In the following year the same candidates were in the political field, and Mr. Smith received 193 votes, Mr. Huntoon, 137.

1832. \$1000 were raised for the support of schools this year.

Anticipating a visitation of the cholera that was then raging in the United States, a town warrant was drafted on the 7th of July, to see what action should be taken "in relation to the welfare of our citizens," and to see what should be done to "serve as a check to the dreadful disorder, now ravaging this continent." The following health committee was appointed to take the proper precautions against the plague for the town:—Dr. Joseph H. Estabrook, Joseph Hall, James Curtis, Dr. Joseph Huse, Frederick Jacobs, Jonathan Eager, Wade Sweetland, Eb'r Thorndike and Dr. Benj. J. Porter. The selectmen were "authorized to borrow \$200, if deemed necessary, to make provision for the sick." Fortunately "the destroying pestilence" did not visit this section, and the danger anticipated by the town did not come to pass.

Nov. 5th, the town voted to build a town-house. It was to be "40 by 32 feet, one story high," and to be built by contract, and finished by the 15th of August, at a cost not exceeding \$600. The contractor, it appears,

figured pretty closely in his calculations, as the house cost, when completed, \$584.35. The first town meeting held in said building was on the 9th of Sept. 1833.

Sept. 11th, eleven persons were licensed to sell spirituous liquors by paying a license fee of \$3.00, each, with the prohibition, that they were "not to be drank in their house, store or shop."

1833. At this time there was considerable dissatisfaction felt in this State, relative to the military laws, which were deemed unjust, and considered by the people as undemocratic, because the rights of the poor man were not respected—by having to arm and equip his sons on his own expense, while the rich man, who had no sons to bear arms, incurred no cost. The common people protested against thus paying for protecting the rights and property of the wealthy, and demanded that the taxation should be *pro rata* pecuniarily, and not thus numerically.

At this time, a commanding military officer, who resided in the westerly part of the town, issued an order for the soldiers here to turn out and train at a time and place by him designated. Indicative of the regard they had for the obnoxious military law mentioned above, the company turned out, armed and equipped with every thing, save what was required by law. Sythes, sickles, axes, shovels, hoes and other implements took the place of guns and swords, and the soldiers' uniform was represented by fantastic costume, the comicalness of which, can be better imagined than described. Otherwise, the company behaved with perfect decorum. The officer before mentioned, — Mr. K ———, was at first disposed to take umbrage at the farcical manner in which the soldiers made their appearance, suspecting the burlesque was designed as an insult upon himself. But being assured contrawise, he took it in good part, connived at the proceedings, and, before the exercises were concluded, he was as humorous as the

rest. It was upon this occasion, that the "temperance wine" was imbibed to excess, as before stated. This was about the commencement of the military troubles that were subsequently experienced in this town of which we shall speak hereafter.

1834. At a town meeting held on the 8th of September, the question was submitted to see if the town would vote to amend the Constitution relative to voting in wards. Prior to this time, all the inhabitants of a city assembled in one room to transact election business, and it was found to be a difficult thing to accommodate so large a crowd upon all occasions, and hence it was proposed the voting should be done in the several wards of a city instead of the old method. The votes in this town were 9 yeas and 0 nays.

1835, July 30th, the town voted "To choose Hon. Jos. Hall as agent to solicit the U. S. Engineer to survey a route to Camden Harbor for the Canada Railroad." When the above railroad scheme was talked of, many of our citizens were sanguine that the proposed road would have its southern terminus here, and some, in anticipation of the idea, purchased lands which they thought would be likely to be intersected by the route. *Like many other chimeras, the dream was never realized.*

During this year, Mr. George Galt of Massachusetts (?) built the light house on Negro Island. It was not lighted until the following year.

The following is a list of the light keepers at different times:—H. K. M. Bowers in 1836; Ephraim S. Fly in 1841; Obadiah Brown in 1845; Capt. William Prince in 1853; Eb'r M. Carlton next, who resigned in 1856, when Obadiah Brown was appointed again, and, dying in 1857, was succeeded by Andrew M. Annis, who is the present keeper.

1836. During this year was chartered, and went into

operation, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the "Megunticook Bank," of which Wm. Carlton, Esq., was chosen president, and Warren Rawson, Esq., cashier. Mr. Rawson, dying in 1838, was succeeded by Nathaniel Dillingham, Esq. Mr. Carlton deceased in 1840, and was succeeded by Joseph Jones, Esq., who was president until the charter was surrendered. In 1845, Mr. Dillingham was succeeded by Hiram Bass, Esq., who was cashier until the affairs of the bank were finally settled. A new charter was obtained in 1847, but, as there was not an entire unanimity among the stockholders as to its continuation, it did not go into operation. On winding up, it paid to the stockholders 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the original stock. The office was in the second story of Mr. Jones' brick block.

Number XXV.

Licenses refused to Public Shows — The Poor Farm purchased — Surplus Revenue — Military Affairs — Companies called out — Appear dressed as Fantastics — Futile balloting for officers — The finale — The democratic gun — Another military turn-out — Soldiers fined for non-attendance — The deputy sheriff and his writs — Advised to desist from his course — His persistence — Gets badly used — His flight — Case laid before the Governor — The trial — Adjourned — A trial before the court — The decision — Another prosecution — Proceedings quashed — Another attempt at training — Threatenings — Officer molested — Comes again — Military orders issued again — The Megunticook Indians — Discomfiture of the officer — Conclusion of the matter — Camden Lyceum — Goose River post-office established — J. R. Shaw and the American Citizen — Harrisonian times — Whig gun and flag staff — State election — Washingtonian cause — Celebration — The Independent Temperance Society — Youth's Temperance Society — Their pic-nic — Visit of the U. S. steam frigate Missouri.

1837. INDICATIVE of public feeling in regard to licensing circuses, &c., at this time, we find that the town, agreeably to an Act passed by the State, March 2, 1832, voted, "not to grant licenses to public shows and exhibitions."

During this year, about fifty persons received aid from the town, of whom one-half were children, from ten years down to three months old. In view of the fact that so many were dependent upon the town for support, it was decided, on the 8th of May, that steps should be taken to obtain a place where they could all be cared for under one roof, instead of being "let out to individuals." The action of the town was manifested by passing the following vote:—"That the selectmen be a committee to purchase the Capt. Wm. Brown farm, and receive a deed of the

same, providing it can be purchased for \$2,400." When the bargain was made, the farm was in possession of John Keen, (who was one of the heirs of Capt. Brown, we think, and from him it passed by deed to the town. "The Poor Farm" is situated a short distance south-west of Beech hill, in the south-westerly part of the town.*

By an Act of the Legislature, passed March 8th, providing for the distribution of the "Surplus Revenue," this town received its proportionate part according to the result of the census, which was soon after taken. In this place it resulted in much town meeting talk, as may be seen by the amount of room it occupies in the town records. The fund was finally divided *per capita* among the inhabitants, each receiving \$2.

At about this time, military orders were issued by the colonel of this regiment, requiring our citizen soldiers to meet at a designated time and place, to make choice of officers, as the term of office of the commissioned officers had expired. Punctual to the requirements of the warrant, our companies accordingly mustered, but, instead of appearing in their military uniform, they were dressed in fantastic clothes. Col. T., of Thomaston, presided at the meeting, and ordered a balloting for officers. The vote was generally unanimous, but, no sooner were they chosen than they declined, and the balloting was kept up until the hour of adjournment. Col. T., satisfied with having done his duty, then dismissed the companies. Under the clerk of one of the companies, (H. B.,) the soldiers formed into line and marched from the Yellow School-house down into the square. Perhaps a more comical sight was never before seen in this place. Some, in lieu of knapsacks had a codfish on their backs; others were ornamented with the caudal appendages of diverse animals: one personated

* March, 1853, by previous vote of the town, the Poor Farm was sold to Lorenzo Brewster, for \$1800.

Hudibras; another represented an old Continental, and thus were they appareled in the most ridiculous modes that could be suggested. On a large pair of wheels, (such as are used in ship yards,) a piece of a gun barrel, one and a half foot long was mounted, answering to an artillery piece and carriage. H. K. M. B., acting as colonel *pro tem.*, was mounted on an old blind horse, accompanied by his aids. In front of the Colonel, one of his aids carried a bundle of hay upon which was a motto on canvas, something like this:—"Come along." When near the bridge, the Colonel's jade sheered off into the stream, when one of the dutiful aids came to the rescue, and led "the horse and his rider" into the road again. While the blind jade was being led by one of the aids, (J. C.,) and was hobbling along with cautious tread, C. would occasionally look up and inquire gravely, "Colonel, does he go too fast?" After thus marching through the principal streets, the company were disbanded, and thus for a season there were no commissioned officers belonging to our military companies.

1838. During this year was presented to the Democratic party of Camden, through the influence of Col. Jos. Hall, the "Democratic gun," a piece of ordnance generally used on proper occasions.

In 1839, the Legislature passed a law by which officers could be detailed from different parts of a regiment to command a company in a town where they had no officers, and oblige the men to train. Accordingly, in the spring of 1839, the Colonel of the regiment ordered one F. of Thomaston,—who held the rank of Ensign—to notify the soldiers of Camden Harbor, to meet at the town-house for military duty and inspection. Our people, in unison with public opinion throughout the State, were opposed to doing military duty under the then existing law, and so but few of our soldiers heeded the notice, and consequently did not turn out to do duty.

Shortly after, our soldiers were sued for their fines, which

they incurred by their non-attendance. It appears that Lawyer L., of T., had been computing how much the fines would amount to, and so, deeming it a paying operation, concluded to put it through. Our soldiers had been apprised of the intentions thus formed, and so were not to be taken by surprise.

The citations were put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff H., who summoned about eighteen of the company to appear at West-Camden, some four or five miles from their homes, at an appointed time, to undergo their trial. While the sheriff was on his way between Goose River and Camden village, he was met by Wm. Carlton, Esq., who advised him not to proceed to further extent in executing his writs, and told him he had better return home, as it was a favorable season, and attend to planting. Sheriff H. replied, that he had a lot of good fat chickens to pick and he was bound to attend to it. He then proceeded to Camden village, where he was met by a committee of citizens, who remonstrated with him on his intended course and advised him to desist from proceeding, as the result might prove disastrous to him. The sheriff said he knew his duty, and was determined to do it, and after thus expressing himself he started for Eaton's tavern, (where Mr. Jos. Eaton now lives,) and just as he arrived there, a crowd which had followed him over, greeted him with a volley of eggs, which flew thick and fast, until his horse and gig were got under way for him to retrace his course. His hat, in the mean time, containing the summonses, was knocked off by the pelting of the eggs, and its contents destroyed before it was replaced on his head. As soon as the sheriff could get away from his assailants, he speedily started for the westerly part of the town, where he resided, by the way of Molineux's Mills.

* From autographs of Molineux's we have lately examined, we find he spelled his name as above, and not Molyneux. Mr. Drake, in speaking of this name in his *History and Antiquities of Boston*, p. 738, says, it is "often spelt Molineaux and Molyneux."

The following Monday, the abused sheriff started for Augusta, where he laid his case before the Governor. The Governor forthwith sent Adj. Gen. Thompson here to settle the affair. Before the Adj. Gen. arrived in town, the trial of those who had been summoned came on. The Camden Harbor companies, numbering about 180, together with other citizens, amounting in all, to between 300 and 400, went over to the trial, and found the court had adjourned before the hour of meeting had arrived. Accordingly, having nothing further to do, they returned home. The Adj. Gen. soon after arrived, and proposed to settle the affair by one man having his trial, with the privilege of appealing, in case he was convicted. This proposition was at once acceded to, and A. M. was selected as the one whose name should be thus placed upon the docket. M's case was accordingly carried to the Supreme Court, where judgment was given in his favor, or, in other words, the decision was rendered in favor of the soldiers, based upon the argument that the court at West-Camden was adjourned illegally. Deputy Sheriff H. afterward went to court, (at Belfast,) and got five or six indicted before the grand jury, for being concerned in the egging affair. As soon as the persons indicted heard of it, they immediately, by advice of counsel, went to Belfast and demanded a trial. Because of a *flaw* in the indictment, the proceedings were quashed and there dropped.

After the lapse of two years, we find the old feeling of hostility to the obnoxious military laws again aroused by Wm. S., of T., coming here to undertake to make our military companies train. In the spring of 1841 he issued a warrant for them to meet at a designated time and place, but the call was unheeded, and no one turned out. Threatening to sue the companies for their fines, a number of members, being thus intimidated, settled with him at half price. After repeating his threatenings several times, a number at Goose River resolved on expressing their disapprobation of his course, and, so, the next time he visited

the place, he was assailed by a pelting of eggs. Seeking safety by flight, he was pursued as far as John Harkness' farm, and, after undergoing another ordeal, he was permitted to proceed home without further molestation. Notwithstanding the harsh treatment he had received at the river, a day or two after he came to the harbor, to exact fines from the soldiers. Leaving his horse fastened to a post for a short time, while he attended to the object of his mission, the animal, by means of turpentine, became irritated, kicked up and broke the thills and harness, which at once diverted Mr. S.'s attention. The restive beast, refusing to be quieted, Mr. S. was under the necessity of leaving for home.

Notwithstanding his misfortunes, and unfavorable reception here, he had the temerity, in the following spring, (1842,) to issue another warrant, calling on the militia of this town to meet at the town-house on a certain day, to attend to military duty. A large collection turned out, besides the companies, and, while the soldiers were forming the ranks, a company of men disguised as denizens of the forest, representing Megunticook Indians, came out of the adjoining woods and marched for the town-house. Making towards S., he drew his sword, and, with his back to the house, he brandished his weapon, declaring his determination to defend himself at all hazards. One of the "Indians," venturing within the circle prohibited, received a severe gash in his hand. At that instant, S. rushed through the opening, followed by a number of "Indians" and others. He tried to terrify them by turning round and threatening to shoot them; but, disregarding his threats, they followed on, until the chase was abandoned. While on his way to Ingraham's corner, he was met by a man who was driving a very fast horse, when he was invited to jump in and ride. "No," exclaimed S., "I'm in such a hurry, I can't stop to ride!"

Nothing further was done about the affair, until the next fall term of the Court held in Belfast, where S. tried to get

a number indicted, whom he suspected as having been engaged in it, but for want of evidence the accusations were not sustained, and the charges were dropped.

There were other transactions relating to our military troubles, which it might be well to relate, but enough has been given to indicate the unpopularity of the military laws of the time, and a step is exhibited which had the effect of finally abolishing a stretch of power, which was repugnant to the taste of the mass of the people of this State. We have not dwelt upon the peaceable measures that were adopted to avoid a clash with the laws of the State; how some of our leading citizens remonstrated by personal influence; how lengthy petitions were presented to the proper authorities, and means were taken to restrain the surcharged feelings of the masses; these might be presented in a detailed manner, but our limited space forbids it here. We shall not go into a justification or reprehension of the acts of individuals, for our citizens were as much opposed to oppressive laws, as they were to the modes that some, without their sanction, used to express a feeling of disapproval. In other towns, a similar course was pursued. While our companies generally conformed to the tenor of the law, those in the adjoining town of Union, "disregarded all laws of the State, and all the commands of all military officers in Maine, and pursued their avocations undisturbed through the year."* Mr. Sibley, in his History of Union, gives the details of the military troubles in that town, and the farcical proceedings connected therewith, which throws much light upon the freaks of the people during the period under review.

On the 22d of Dec. (1839,) a citizens' literary society was formed, called the "Camden Lyceum," of which the following gentlemen were chosen officers:—Caleb Thomas, Esq., President; Calvin Hervey, (now of Belfast,)

* Sibley's History of Union, p. 231.

Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. H. Codman, Esq., E. K. Smart, Esq., and Amos Storer, (now of Belfast,) Board of Directors. Any person could become a member of the Lyceum by paying twenty five cents for a ticket, the exhibiting of which, was a passport to any of the meetings for three months, at the expiration of which time, a new board of officers was to be chosen. The 9th and 10th Articles of the constitution, define the performances of the association:—"The exercises of this society, at each regular meeting, shall be a dissertation and debate by such members as shall be appointed by the board of directors." 10th Art. "Whenever the board of directors may think proper, they may substitute a Lecture for the regular exercises of the society, of which they shall give notice at a previous meeting of the society."—[*Records*.]

Among those who gave dissertations, were E. K. Smart, Esq., John R. Shaw, Benj. Cushing, 2d, (now of Rockland,) N. T. Talbot, and Hiram Bass.

The first question for discussion was:—"Does Intellect exert a greater influence than Wealth?" The following were the disputants on the question:—Simeon Tyler, W. H. Codman, E. K. Smart, A. Storer, Jos. Perry, I. Barbour, J. R. Shaw, C. Hervey, and A. D. Mirick. Another question was—"Is it probable that the American Republic will be in existence at the close of the 19th century?" Disputants:—affirmative, W. H. Codman, and Amos Storer; negative, Caleb Thomas and N. T. Talbot.

As some of the dissertations gave evidence of not being entirely original, and as ungenerous comparisons were sometimes made, to the detriment of the most active participants in the exercises, the following resolutions were offered as a check to those who were disposed to be too captious:

Resolved—That insidious comparisons between the performances of any of its members, and accusations of pilfering from other authors, have a tendency to discourage members in taking part in the exercises of the society,

and is a most ungrateful reward for the efforts of those persons, who may consent to favor the society with an original production.

"Resolved—That any member of this Lyceum who shall, in presence of persons not members, accuse any other member of plagiarism, or literary theft, shall be held to prove the same, by exhibiting the stolen passage, or passages, in the works of some author, and that if he neglects to do this, a committee shall be chosen by the society to wait on such accuser, for the purpose of requesting him to withdraw from the Lyceum." — [*Records.*]

The society was in successful operation during the year 1840, and was revived in 1843, at which time the following officers were chosen:—Simeon Tyler, President; N. L. Josselyn, Vice President; E. M. Wood, Sec'y; Wm. A. Norwood, C. Hervey and E. Cushing, Board of Directors; M. C. Blake, Editor. The name assumed, was "Megunticook Lyceum." Addresses were delivered by M. C. Blake, W. H. Codman and Rev. H. M. Eaton, during the season, and the remainder of the time was occupied in reading the papers and in discussions. Members were received into the society by a two-thirds vote, and paying an entrance fee of 25 cents. Ladies were allowed to vote when questions of discussion were submitted for an expression of opinion.

At this time, the number of members belonging to the Lyceum, amounted to forty-one. Dec. 29, 1845, was the next time the society resumed its operations. Lectures were delivered by the following gentlemen:—Dr. Moses Dakin, of Hope, (on Sacred Music;) Wm. H. Codman; M. C. Blake; Col. E. K. Smart; N. T. Talbot; C. R. Porter, and Rev. N. Chapman, of Camden. On the 7th of April, 1846, (according to the Records,) the last meeting of said organization.

1849. During this year, a post-office was established at Goose river. (now Rockport,) and Silas Piper was appointed postmaster.

May 13. began to be published here, a Democratic paper, called the "*American Citizen*," of which Mr. John R. Shaw was editor and proprietor. Mr. Shaw came here from Winthrop, and, by trade, was a hatter. Originally, he was a whig, of abolitionist proclivities, but, being an ultraist in religion, as well as in politics, he carried his radical ideas into the church to which he belonged, and, because he could not obtain the sanction of the minister, Rev. Nathaniel Chapman, to his extreme views, he transcended the ordinary limits of christian freedom, which ultimated in the severance of his connection with the church. Thereupon he became a democrat, but his new political relation made him no more conservative in politics, or less ultra in religion.

Soon after changing his political principles, he started the *American Citizen*, which became the exponent of his peculiar religious and political notions.

So far as we can ascertain what articles in his paper emanated from his pen, we should judge him to be of but ordinary abilities as a writer. In the style of his composition he was rough and impetuous, and, in driving his shafts at his opponents, he was not choice in the selection of epithets, or at a loss to find words with which to express his deepest feelings.

Extracts from the following prospectus of his paper, show the *individuality* of the man, better than we can describe it.

"Prospectus of the *American Citizen*:—This paper, it may be distinctly understood, will *oppose* the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency.

"We shall endeavor, in our course, to soar above those selfish and sectional considerations, which have a tendency to divide the ranks of the democracy of the country, and, in the mean time, endeavor to harmonize and concentrate our power, by holding up to view the great principles of democracy, as taught by Jefferson and carried out in practice by Jackson.

“One great object of our enterprise will be to contrast the character of an American citizen with that of a subject of a monarchy or a money aristocracy.

“The American Citizen is to be neither an *office seeker's* nor an *office holder's* organ, but is expressly for the *people*.

“It will observe neutrality on no subject which relates directly or indirectly to the rights, interests, or happiness of *man*; for we hold, that for a citizen of this republic to be neutral, at this day, is a *crime*, and evinces that such an one is either a *fool* or a *knave*.

“It will be under no human censorship, either *ecclesiastical*, *civil* or *political*, but we shall endeavor, in conducting it, to assume all those natural rights and liberties peculiarly and appropriately belonging to a citizen of a republic, amenable only for the abuse of them, to God, and the laws of our country.

“We shall endeavor, (having been, for nearly ten years, led, bound and blind, in the dark and hopeless mazes of British federalism,) to labor particularly to *extricate* and *restore*, (especially that portion of the sovereign people whom the wily leaders of the British party in America have so long held in bondage,) to the *enviable* and ever glorious estate of *American citizenship*.

“All religions will be tolerated, from Paganism up to Mormonism, but none may expect any *particular* protection, as they must stand or fall upon their own *inherent merits*. We say of these, what the heroic Jackson was accused of saying of a certain class,—‘Those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break.’ So of these, if their invested *capital stock of truth* is not sufficiently large to sustain them, they *ought to break*.

“We shall consider no powers or *chartered corporations*, professions or dignities, beyond the reach of *inquisition* and *impeachment* by the sovereign people: therefore, if there be any such powers within the borders of our republic, who cannot bear the rigid scrutiny of piercing *light* and

scorching truth, the people shall have the humble aid which the columns of the American Citizen may afford, to facilitate them in *piercing* and *scorching* them, until they, in the bitterness of their souls, (if they have any,) shall cry out, enough.

“JOHN R. SHAW.

“Camden, May 13, 1840.

“N. B. We shall not ‘be hired’ to publish any *Pills*, except *Bread Pills*, and no *restoratives*, except *Nature’s sovereign one*, viz., that of *free exercise in the open air*.”

After a career of five months, (Sept. 25, 1840,) the editor made the following announcement:—“We are compelled to state to our readers, that, for want of sufficient patronage, the *Citizen* must be suspended, probably not again to be revived. Our paper has been kept up mostly at the expense of a few democratic citizens, its subscription being insufficient to defray half the expenses of its publication. We regret that our pecuniary affairs are such as to render it necessary for us to take leave of the public,” &c.

Mr. Shaw was doubtless honest in his course of action, and, as a man of uprightness of purpose, he was respected by those even who had occasion to censure him for his radicalism and eccentricities. Soon after his paper ceased, he closed up his hat business and left this place. He is now a resident of California.

This year will ever be remembered as that of the “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” political campaign. It will be recollected that there was a great Harrisonian Convention held in Belfast on the 4th of July, and that upon the occasion, a “log cabin” was hauled in from Montville, and that “hard cider” was the principal beverage used by those who participated in the celebration. The Whigs of Camden were represented by a boat load of sea captains and others, who hauled their boat upon wheels, and under waving flags thus journeyed to Belfast, followed by a long procession of carriages filled with ardent Harrisonites, whose enthusiasm was often expressed, as they passed

along, by cheering lustily for their candidate. Democrats looked upon the actions of their Whig opponents with high disfavor. They disrelished the strong tide that, to outward appearance, was drawing the greater crowd to assist in elevating Harrison to the Presidential chair.

It is amusing to read, after the excitement of a political contest, the hard sayings that have been uttered on the spur of the moment, by the editors of the papers of the contending parties. We will refresh the minds of some of our readers, by quoting an extract from an article written by John R. Shaw, which appeared in the "*American Citizen*," under date of July 10th, 1840:—"The Whigs had a *powwow* at Belfast on the fourth, and from what we can learn, we are satisfied that it was a *total* failure. We learn that the miserable, contemptible tom-foolery of the Federal party, was exhibited by hauling a 'Log Cabin' made out of *slabs*, from Montville to Belfast! What a *contemptuous* idea these *ruffle-shirt* Whigs must have of the people, when they suppose that by hauling 'Log Cabins' about, parading in 'coon skins,' and 'skunk skins,' and bellowing 'hurrah for Harrison,' they can advance their cause. We are sorry to say that our quiet village was disturbed on the night of the fourth by boisterous *whooping* and *uproar*, caused by the Harrisonites who had just returned from Belfast."

It was during this campaign that the Whig gun was purchased. Also the flag-staff in front of Dr. Estabrook's office was ruined. A "clam chowder" was an attractive feature of the occasion, at the dispatching of which, toasts were given, interspersed with brief remarks.

The strength of the two political parties at the September election may be seen in the result of the vote for Representative to the State Legislature:—First ballot, Stephen Barrows, Democrat, 292 votes; Sam'l G. Adams, (Whig) 303 votes; scattering, 11 votes. There being no choice, the meeting adjourned to the 21st of the month,

when the second ballot was as follows:—Barrows, 313; Adams, 317; scattering, 4. The selectmen declared that no choice was made, and ordered another election. The Whigs considered the contest decided in their favor, and so abstained from voting at the adjourned meeting. The Democrats attended, pursuant to notification, when the votes were cast as follows:—Stephen Barrows, 297; Job Hodgman, 1. The case being carried before the Legislature for arbitrament, it was decided in favor of Mr. Adams, who accordingly took his seat in that body.

1841. The great Temperance Reform commonly called the "Washingtonian Cause," was at this time attracting great attention. In this town the commendable movement was endorsed by the formation of an association styled the "Camden Independent Temperance Society," which was organized July 6th. It was true to the intent and meaning of the title under which it was known, as may be surmised by the following extract from the Constitution:—"We desire no connection whatever as a Society with any other Temperance Society in this town or in the world, or with persons who are now in regular standing with such." This organization was the means of doing incalculable good in this place, as many who then signed the pledge became practical temperance men for life. In the first book of the records, now before us, we find 128 names appended to the pledge, which reads as follows:—"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor countenance the use of them in others from this time, henceforth and forever."

Near the same time, a "Martha Washington Society" was organized by ladies, but not having the records before us, we cannot give the data. The two societies had a great celebration on the 4th of July, 1842, at which were present the Coast River and West-Camden associations, and delegations from a number of the neighboring towns. A large tent was erected on the spot where the old meeting-

house used to stand, under which was arranged tables loaded with savory viands, puddings, pastries, jellies, jams, confections, fruit, &c. A procession, under an escort of an independent military company from Northport, commanded by Capt. Witherley, marched to Goose River, where the Martha Washingtons of the latter place were represented by Miss Sophia T. G. Merriam, in presenting, with appropriate remarks, a splendid banner to the Goose River Independent Temperance Society, (on which was the motto, "Hope for the fallen,") which was received by Mr. Reuben Leland in their behalf, by a brief, pertinent acceptance speech. The procession then proceeded to the Camden Congregationalist church, where they listened to an able address from M. C. Blake, Esq., then of this town. The large concourse were then conducted to the place of refreshments, where justice was done to the sumptuous feast prepared for them. After the wants of the "inner man" were satisfied, Capt. Wm. A. Norwood read a report of the society, after which, toasts were given to a liberal extent, and the proceedings were terminated by salvos of artillery. [See *Republican Journal* of July 15, 1842.]

The Independent Temperance Society, at the Harbor village, was re-organized March 7, 1844, at which time the following gentlemen were chosen as officers:—Abr'm Ogier, President; E. M. Wood, Treasurer, and N. L. Josselyn, Secretary. The last meeting of which a record is made, was held on the 8th of April, which indicates a brief career. Thus closes the period of one of the most important temperance movements that has engaged the attention of our citizens.

1842. Aug. 8th, a Youth's Temperance Society was organized at the Harbor. It numbered about 100 members. At a celebration or pic-nic, held during the summer, a banner was presented by young misses, through Miss Josephene Savage, in a short, pithy speech, to Master Wm. K. Porter, (son of B. J. Porter, P. M.) who received

it in behalf of the Youth's Temperance Society, with a brief and pertinent speech in reply. The requirements of membership consisted in signing the pledge. This juvenile organization lasted one season, and then ceased.

In the month of August, the U. S. steam frigate *Missouri*, on her visit to this place, anchored inside of "the Ledges." An opportunity being afforded our citizens to go on board and examine the frigate, very many availed themselves of the privilege. During the day time, boats were continually plying back and forth, filled with visitors going and returning. And the sight was well worth seeing, as we can attest from personal observation. It was the best steam frigate, we think, there was in the U. S. service. Many of the officers visited the turnpike, ascended the mountains, and delighted themselves in viewing our picturesque scenery. After remaining here some three or four days, the *Missouri* proceeded to Rockland, where she was likewise visited by a large number of people.

Number XXVI.

Secret Societies — Old Fellows — Re-organization of the Masonic Lodge — Sons of Temperance — Division organized — Officers — A Celebration — Dissolution of the organization — Beauchamp Division — Mt. Pleasant Division — Vesper L. O. of O. F. Lodge — A Debating Club and Lyceum formed — Ladies' Library formed at Goose River — Temple of Honor Lodge formed — Records, &c., burned — Brass Band — Members — Beauchamp Light built — Camden created a port of entry — An Academy opened and closed — The Camden *Harbinger* — Spindles and Buoys erected — The name of Goose River changed to Rockport — Causes a Newspaper discussion — The *Pine Tree State*, campaign sheet — Its circulation, &c. — Election — A fire — Ship-building interest — Telegraph — Temperance Watchman's Club formed — An American Council established — Anecdotes — Numerical strength of Political Parties — Brass Band organized — Members — Bugle presented to the Leader — The Camden Mountaineers — Officers — West Camden Title Company — Political affairs.

THERE are laws of the human mind which develop themselves only in social assemblies, at irregular periods of time, and under peculiar circumstances. The world abounds in such examples, and in no instance more strikingly than in the history of secret societies. In most every sizable village in this country, some kind of a mystic fraternity has had its season of popular favor or time of unusual prosperity. Such, we will illustrate, has been the case in this town.

1845. At this time the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows" was spreading rapidly throughout the United States, and in the summer of this year, the Lafayette Lodge was instituted at Goose River. It numbered something like forty members, and after an existence of between two and three years, the organization was dissolved by returning the charter.

1846. The great Anti-Masonic excitement, consequent upon the rumors concerning the death of Morgan, was a paralyzing blow to the Masonic fraternity throughout the length and breadth of the land. Like many other matters of public interest, politicians availed themselves of the credulity of the people, and made the unknown fate of poor Morgan a hobby upon which to ride into office. There were Anti-Mason candidates for every office, from that of President and Governor,* down to the expectant of a constable's office. It is easy to conceive, that the order in this place, Amity Lodge, might have experienced somewhat of the blighting effects of the hard sayings that were gratuitously lavished upon all who dared to avow themselves craftsmen of said fraternity. In common with the greater part of the Lodges in the United States, the one in this town suffered an eclipse, which lasted from 1832, to 1846, — a period of fourteen years. In the afternoon of the 6th of March, of the latter named year, John Miller, Esq., of Warren, came over and re-organized the Lodge, by installing officers, and imparting to them the necessary instructions. The immediate cause of resuscitating the Order here, was the desire on the part of the original members, not to be superseded by the Odd Fellows. In a short time the Masons outvied their competitor, and now survive it.

While the Odd Fellows were successfully carrying their standard into every place petitioned for, the Sons of Temperance started on a career of usefulness, and in a few months, became the most popular, in this State, of all other similar organizations. In this town, a Division numbered 24, was organized in the evening of the 6th of March, 1846 — the same day in which the Masons were reinstated. At the first meeting, the following officers were installed: — Col. Nicholas Berry. W. P.; Thomas Kirk,

* Thomas A. Hill was the Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor in this State, (in 1833,) and received *two votes* in this town.

W. A.; Edward Cushing, R. S.; Joseph S. Rogers, A. R. S.; Geo. W. Cobb, F. S.; Jonathan Edwards Adams, T.; Wm. A. Norwood, C.; George W. Richards, A. C.; Joseph H. Hosmer, I. S.; Nathan Pierce, Jr., O. S., and Rev. James Thurston, Chaplain.

The cause of temperance received a new impetus through the manifest zeal of the Sons, as many were induced by the influences of the vows required, to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages, and to live according to the elevating sentiments promulgated by the Order.

On the 4th of July, 1848, the Sons of Temperance Divisions in this, and the neighboring towns, had a celebration here. They formed a procession from the hall, and under banners, and in regalia, marched through the principal streets, preceded by the Camden Brass Band, and then proceeded to the grove near Mount Batty Cemetery, where they listened to an oration from one of our townsmen, Maurice C. Blake, Esq., (now County Judge in San Francisco,) after which they repaired to the tables spread beneath the oak trees opposite to Hon. E. K. Smart's house, to indulge in "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Because of the unpropitious state of the weather in the early part of the day, it was presumed there would not be a large attendance, and so ample preparations were not made for the great number present. Something like five hundred sat down to the tables, and, at the conclusion of the dinner, thirteen salutes were fired, which closed the programme.

This Division numbered something like two hundred members. The place of meeting was in the Geo. Pendleton hall, attic story, which was destroyed by fire in 1853.

The organization continued until March 4, 1852, when the number became reduced to about twenty members, when it was dissolved, and the funds divided among them.

March 4, 1847, was instituted at Goose River, Beauchamp Division, No. 71, of which the following gentlemen were chosen officers:—H. W. Piper, W. P.; J. W. Partridge,

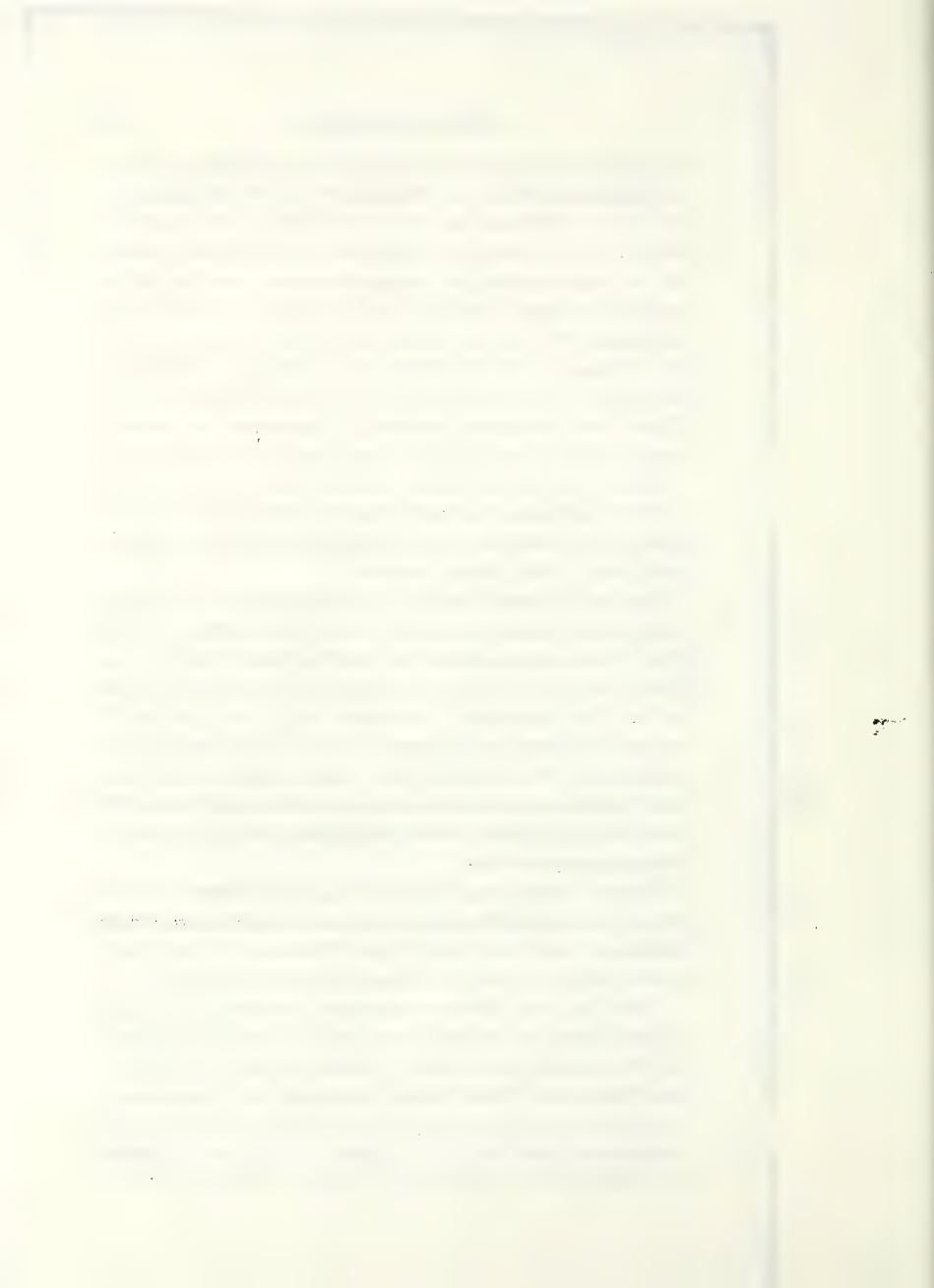
W. A. ; E. W. Harkness, R. S. ; S. F. Marks, A. R. S. ; A. Sweetland, F. S. ; A. McAllister, T. ; D. Farnham, jr., C. ; E. A. Withington, A. C. ; S. Libby, I. S. ; and J. S. Eells, O. S. During the same year, Mt. Pleasant Division, No. 85, was organized at Ingraham's corner, and the following officers were installed :—M. Tolman, W. P. ; H. H. Ingraham, W. A. ; A. T. Low, R. S. ; A. Young, A. R. S. ; D. Tolman, F. S. ; L. Hall, T. ; J. Blood, C. ; W. Orbeton, A. C. ; R. Ingraham, I. S. ; and O. Edwards, O. S. These two Divisions continued a prosperous existence as long as the one at Camden village, and were then dissolved.

May, 1847, on petition of Jos. Perry and others, an I. O. of O. F. was formed at the Harbor village, called the Vesper Lodge. It numbered thirty-odd members, and continued until June, 1849, when it ceased.

During this year, (1847.) a Debating Club and Lyceum, composed of young men and ladies, was formed. Joseph Dyer, then an apprentice at the tin plate business, and lately Mayor of the city of Sacramento, California, was one of the Vice-Presidents. Perhaps it might not properly be termed a Lyceum, as it partook more of the character of an exhibition. It continued one season, during which time, three public exhibitions were given, from which about \$70 were realized, which was divided among the thirty members belonging to the Club.

1848. During this year the Ladies' Library, at Goose River, was established, and Mrs. Alex. Martin was chosen Librarian, and Mrs. Lucy Piper, Treasurer. The library, at our present writing, numbers about 600 volumes.

The Temple of Honor commenced operations at Camden village this year, under the title of Excelsior Lodge, No. 4. In this society there was a "Social Degree," in which ladies participated both in the government and management. They had a part to perform in the opening and closing exercises, and also in the initiation. This order numbered about fifty males, and the same number of females. It con-



tinued in an active state until Nov., 1853, when the hall, containing their regalia and records, was destroyed by fire.

It will thus be seen, from the consecutive account we have given, that, within the compass of a few years, there was an apparent fondness in the mass of our citizens, for gratifying that peculiar taste of the mind, which exhibits itself, by being imbosomed in a mystic fraternity.

Oct. 26, 1848, a Musical Association was organized, called the Camden Brass Band, of which the following were members:—Paul Stevens, (Leader,) Lorenzo Swett, Dd. B. Withington, Jas. Cusic, Thos. Wood, Jacob Anderson, jr., Edmund Barnes, Edwin R. Tyler, Theo. P. Tyler, Geo. Berry, Geo. P. Gilkey, and Austin Hosmer. The instruments were brass, each member owning the one he used. The organization lasted about two years, when the number was broken by deaths, and removals, and, not affording to incur the expense necessary for its continuance, it was dissolved.

1849. An Act of Congress was approved March 3d, which appropriated \$3,500 for building a Light House on Beauchamp point, or, more properly, on Indian Island, which is connected to the point by a bar, which is passable at low water. This appropriation was obtained by the Hon. E. K. Smart, a citizen of this town, who was then a member of Congress. The Light House was built the following year, to accommodate the harbor of Goose River village. Silas Piper was the first appointed light keeper, and was succeeded, in 1853, by Wm. McLaughlin, who, in turn, was succeeded by the present keeper, Richard Grinnel, in 1857.

1849. One of the most important events in the history of this town—as a source of revenue, and as a cause of prosperity—occurred this year, by Congress creating this place a port of entry, and setting off some of the principal islands of Penobscot Collection District, to the District in which Camden is embraced.

This town was made a port of delivery, and included in the Waldoborough District, March 2d, 1799, and Joseph Eaton, it is believed, was the first revenue officer appointed at this place. Camden continued in Waldoboro' District until April 20, 1818, at which time the Belfast Collection District was established, which included "all the ports and harbors on the western shore of the Penobscot bay and river, from the town of Camden to the town of Bangor inclusive." As above alluded to, the towns of Vinohaven, North Haven and Islesboro' were transferred from the Penobscot Collection District to that of Belfast in the year 1819, during the session of the thirtieth Congress. This transfer was the occasion of an animated struggle between Col. Smart of the 5th, and Mr. Williams of the 6th Congressional District. It was seen by both gentlemen, that it would necessarily transfer the principal part of the lucrative business of fitting out fishermen, from Castine, where Mr. Williams resided, to this town, the place of residence of Col. Smart. After a sharp conflict, the transfer was finally made. Just previous to this, Col. S. had determined for the Custom House officer here, the right to transact all business which could be done at the principal port in this Collection District, thereby taking away the burden of traveling eighteen miles to Belfast, which had been hitherto borne by the citizens of Camden and vicinity. The distance to this town, being nearer than to Castine, from Vinohaven and North Haven, and there being here facilities for transacting every description of Custom House business, nearly the whole fleet of fishermen belonging to these towns, immediately repaired to this place to fit out, and for all purposes in connection with their voyages.

1851. With the hope of receiving encouragement from the State by a grant of land, an academy was opened during the latter part of this year, and Mr. ——— Butterfield was engaged as principal. Sixty-eight scholars attended during the first term. Being unsuccessful in

obtaining a grant from the Legislature, the institution was soon after suffered to suspend operations.

1852. January 9th, commenced to be published here the "*Camden Advertiser*," of which Mr. F. C. Messenger, then late of Clinton, Mass., was editor and proprietor. The size of the sheet, including the margin, was 15 by 21 inches. The *Advertiser* was printed in this town until the last month of its first year, when it was removed to Rockland, and its name changed to *Commercial Advertiser*. It still purported to be published at Camden, but we find it sometimes hailed from Rockland. During the first sixteen months, the *Advertiser* was neutral in politics and religion, but in June, ('53,) we find the editor yielded to the political bias of his mind, and placed the name of the subsequent Whig candidate for Governor, at the head of the leading editorial column, and henceforward advocated the principles of that party. From files of his paper, now before us, we should consider Mr. Messenger but an ordinary writer. On the whole, the *Advertiser* was a useful sheet, and contributed not a little to the advancement of the interests of this town. It was discontinued, we think, at the close of the year 1854.

February, ('52.) In the latter part of this month, Hon. E. K. Smart presented to Congress, a petition of Capt. John Glover and others, of this town, for the erection of spindles and buoys at the mouth of Camden harbor. We believe they were erected during the year.

In the month of May, the citizens of Goose River village assembled together in a public meeting to consider the propriety of changing the post-office address of that place. Many appellations being suggested and their merits duly discussed, it was finally determined that the highly appropriate name of *Rockport* should be adopted for said purpose. The *Rockland Gazette*, not relishing the change thus made, came out in opposition to it in its issue of May 15th, when a resident at the river, over the signature of *Cllo*,

responded through the *Camden Advertiser*, of the 21st of the same month, as follows:—"The editor of the *Rockland Gazette*, in his last week's issue, complains of our adoption of *Rockport* as the new name for our post-office, from that of *Goose River*, although he admits the propriety of a change. He then proceeds to assign grave reasons why our ears, and love of gain, should have been less pleased with our selection. He ought to be willing to grant us the same liberty in choice that his people exercised. Ours was not original with us, nor was theirs with them; both existed before. If theirs was appropriate to them, surely ours is to us, as the editor himself would admit, were he ever to look upon our *rock bound port*. He regards us as having been a little *too sharp* in our selection, so similar to theirs, and living so near, together with the identity of the general business. Herein is its peculiar fitness. No reasonable man could object to these causes. If the people of Rockland were so happy in the choice of their name, certainly they should not be displeased if we were so struck with its appropriateness, as to seek an alliteration of the same. But the editor is so unchristian, as to intimate that we were prompted in this choice, by the hope, that the products of our quarries and kilns, would be more marketable. How? From having been manufactured where the *post-office* bore a name *somewhat* like that of their town! So that none but the user would be the wiser. Wonderful! The consumer will have occasion to be ever grateful to the sage editor for his timely warning of the stupendous fraud about to be attempted. Much as we admire the energy and go-a-head spirit of our Rockland neighbors, far be it from us, to wish to pluck any laurels from their brows, with which to enrich ourselves. We, too, like them, fully subscribe to the editor's quoted proverb, 'let every tub stand on its own bottom.' We have become sensible of the value of our extensive quarries. Our interests have prompted us to improvement in our lime manufacture. We seek

no borrowed reputation; with its trial is its approval, even with the *Camden brand*, we ask no other. Our people find a ready sale for all they can make, and that at remunerating prices.

"In our mail correspondence, the editor also anticipates much inconvenience. In this I think his fears are groundless. Our post-masters ought to be able to distinguish between *Rock-land* and *Rock-port*; if they cannot, the government should furnish them with spees."

August 31st, appeared the first number of a small sized political campaign sheet, called the "*Pine Tree State*," purporting to be published in "*Camden and Rockland*." For six weeks it advocated with much spirit, the election of Pierce and King. Col. Smart was rightfully presumed to be the editor, although his name did not appear as such.

The *Camden Advertiser*, of Oct. 8th, in speaking of said paper, says, "Since the commencement of the publication of the '*Pine Tree State*,' some four weeks since, 19,200 copies have been printed and circulated; the most of them in this Congressional District, though not a few have found their way to all parts of the State." The Democratic party was divided into two factions at this time, which were distinguished by the inelegant names of "*Wool Heads*" and "*Wild Cats*." The *Pine Tree State* advocated the principles of the former division of the party. Indicative of the result of our Congressional election in the fall of this year, (1852,) is the following vote:—Kimball, (Wool Head, 239; Farley, (Whig,) 245; Smith, (Wild Cat,) 136. Farley was the successful candidate.

1853. Many of our citizens will ever remember the morning of the 7th of November, when, at half an hour after midnight, they were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of "fire!" At that time a fire broke out in the shoe manufactory of J. C. Coombs, (where Isaac Thomas' building now stands,) which, despite the efforts of the engine company, was burned down. The flames were then com-

municated to the dry goods store of G. L. Follansbee, which was mostly consumed before the fire was subdued. Mr. Coombs was insured for \$500; saved part of his stock. The building was owned by Mrs. L. H. Rawson, valued at \$500, insured for \$300. Mr. Follansbee lost part of his stock, insured for \$3000. In the same building, was E. C. Daniels, merchant tailor, who was absent, and lost almost his entire stock, which was uninsured. Geo. Pendleton, Esq., owned the building occupied by the two latter named gentlemen, which was valued at \$2000, and insured for \$1000. Had not the night been calm, the fire might have swept the most valuable part of the village.

1854. At this time, the business prosperity of Camden had attained its highest degree. Every industrial occupation, represented here, found a sure reward in its development. Indicative of the active enterprise manifested in the then leading pursuit of this place, (ship-building,) during this year, are the following few statistics:—In both villages there were ten vessels built, of which three were ships, five were brigs, and two were schooners, the aggregate tonnage of which, was 4,413.

The telegraph poles were erected, and the wires passed through this place in 1848, but an office was not established here until 1854. The first message was sent on the 9th of May.

July 8th, was formed at the Harbor village, a Temperance Watchmen's Club, which was designated as Excelsior Club, Number 319. The brotherhood originated at Durham, Me., where it was instituted April, 1849. Its principles were declared in brief to be, "Temperance, Humanity, Progress." At the first meeting of the club, the following officers were chosen:—Allen F. Gray, S. O.; Hiram Bass, J. O.; Justin S. Thompson, R. S.; Wm. Philbrick, C. S.; Seth H. Beale, C.; John Brown, 2d, T.; Alb't Rowell, M.; Jno. Cham, A. M. The initiation fee was twenty-five cents. We believe the club numbered about twenty-five members.

The last words upon the record are, "Nov. 20, 1854. The club met and adjourned. J. Brown, C. S."; which indicates, that it existed until that time.

August 9th. was instituted an American Council, commonly called the Know Nothing Order, which name, we understand, grew out of certain presumed questions that might be asked a member. We learn, from one who evidently knows whereof he affirms, that the council at Camden village numbered 240 members, besides others who sympathized with them in all their outward movements. Afterwards, one was established at Rockport, numbering about 100 members, and one in West-Camden, which numbered about 30 members.

An organization of this character would be likely to be the source of some sportive occurrences. From one who belonged to the Order, we learn the following illustrative examples:—Just after a "Council" was instituted here, a gentleman by the name of C——, while walking with a member, informed his K. N. friend in a secret manner, that he had met in one of the Lodges. "Ah!" rejoined K. N., "where was it?" "It was in the public square." "Well, how did you know it was a Know Nothing Council?" "Because," concluded C——, "they were so secret and mysterious in their actions." It is said that C—— came as near to the truth of it, as the lady who declared she knew her husband belonged to the K. N.'s because she saw him sitting on a wood-pile with some other men, where she was assured, the members of that cabal generally congregated!

A gentleman, somewhat prominent in the community, met another, and informed him, that there was a man in town from abroad, who was desirous of forming a Council here. His friend being perfectly willing to "go about it," was forthwith introduced to the stranger, and, with the introduction, was disclosed that fact, that a K. N. was, unbeknown to the introducer, made acquainted with a *brother*.

There being a Council established, the stranger did not have the privilege of forming one, and so, leaving his uninitiated friend to vote for Reed, to whom he was pledged, he departed, assured as soon as election was over, he would assist in instituting a Council. After election, the supporter of Reed met his K. N. friend, with the intention of assisting in forming a lodge. Soon after entering the hall, townsmen of all classes began to walk in and seat themselves in a familiar manner, as though they were at home. As the Council room began to fill up, the surprised gentleman thought too many spectators would witness the operation, and was anxious to defer the matter to another time. It was not long, however, before he found he was in the midst of a lodge that had been in operation a number of weeks.

We are further informed, that so guarded were the movements of this Order here, that a year elapsed before even shrewd politicians were aware of its existence. We cannot give a better idea of the numerical changes wrought in the old political parties, than by exhibiting the gubernatorial vote for the year preceding, and during the rise of the Know Nothings. Vote of 1853 for Governor:—Crosby, (Whig,) 206; Pilsbury, (Anti-Maine Law Democrat,) 286; Morrill, (Maine Law Democrat,) 95; Holmes, (Freesoil,) 29. Vote for Governor in 1854:—Parris, (Democrat,) 137; Reed, (Whig,) 66; Morrill, (Union candidate of Temperance-men and Know Nothings,) 333; Carey, (Wild Cat Democrat,) 20. The strength of the American party is not fairly indicated by the above vote, on account of Morrill being a candidate of the Maine Law, or Temperance party, besides. But, by noticing the small number that voted the Temperance ticket the year previous, we can approximate the correct reckoning. While upon this subject, we will notice the vote of the subsequent year, (1855,) which was as follows:—Morrill, (Know Nothing and Temperance,) 425; Wells, (Democrat,) 271; Reed, (Whig,) 46.

Ephemeral in its existence, the Know Nothing organization appears not to have survived beyond the year '56, at which time it gave place to its youthful rival, the Republican party.

In Feb. 1856, the Camden Brass Band was organized. Soon after its formation, the members determined on having a set of instruments, which they purchased at a cost of \$1000. At our present writing, the following are the members:—Paul Stevens, leader; F. H. Thorndike, Samuel B. Kirk, Edwin R. Tyler, D. G. McCarthy, Henry B. Pierce, John C. Berry, Silas C. Thomas, George Berry, LeRoy B. Wetherbee, Carter Payson, Hollis M. Lamb, Horatio P. Easton, Simeon C. Tyler, J. Clifford Eames. In the month of August, (1858,) the ladies of Camden, as a token of appreciation of his musical talents, presented the leader, Mr. Stevens, with a beautiful silver bugle, valued at \$140. The young men composing the Band, are entitled to great credit for the pains they have taken to acquit themselves as musicians, and for which they have deservedly gained a favorable reputation abroad.

In Sept. of this year, (1856,) a military Light Company, called the "Camden Mountaineers," was formed. The following were the officers:—W. A. Norwood, Captain; A. E. Clark, 1st Lieut.; B. C. Adams, 2d Lieut.; Geo. Crabtree, 3d Lieut.; M. L. Parker, 4th Lieut.; Chas. F. Hobbs, 1st Sergeant and Clerk; P. P. Bryant, 2d Sergeant; Eben Thorndike, jr., 3d Sergeant; P. U. Stevens, 4th Sergeant; E. C. Fletcher, 5th Sergeant; A. B. Wetherbee, 1st Corporal; Sargent Sawtelle, 2d Corporal; H. M. Lamb, 3d Corporal; A. R. Bachelder, 4th Corporal. Of the above, five were commissioned, and nine non-commissioned officers. By the State failing to pass a law to compensate citizen soldiers for expenses incurred, or to lighten their pecuniary load, the company disbanded on the 31st of March, 1858.

In West-Camden a Rifle company was organized in the fall of 1856, of which the following were the officers:—

Hiram Fisk, Captain; Geo. W. Simonton, 1st Lieut.; A. M. Annis, 2d Lieut.; Robert C. Thorndike, 1st Sergeant and Clerk. This company disbanded at the same time, and under the same circumstances as did the "Mountaineers."

We next again glance at political affairs. The vote of 1856 may be regarded, strictly, as a test of the relative strength of political parties in this town at that time. We will not speak of the earnest spirit with which the campaign was conducted by all parties, as the facts are too well known to require our assertion. The figures declare the following as the result of the fall election of 1856:—Hamlin, Republican, 481; Wells, Democrat, 219; Patten, Whig, 38 votes. In 1857, there being no Whig candidate in the field, the votes of the two leading parties were as follows:—Morrill, (Republican,) 311; Smith, (Democrat,) 212 votes.

On the 7th of June 1858, the vote on the Liquor question stood thus:—For prohibition, 228 votes; for License, 1 vote.

At the annual election this year, (1858,) the vote was as follows:—Morrill, 408; Smith, 322.

The number of voters in town this year, according to the check list, amounts to 981.

SKETCHES

OF THE

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN CAMDEN.

Free-Will Baptist Church at West-Camden — First Congregationalist Church at Camden — First Baptist Church at West-Camden — Second Baptist Church at Camden — First Universalist Society at Camden — The Methodist Societies at Camden and Rockport — Third Baptist Church at Rockport — Second Congregationalist Church at Rockport — Prot. Episcopal Church at Camden — Spiritualists.

THE principal element that enters into the formation of New England character, is found to be that which was so prominent a feature in the history of our Pilgrim ancestors, and which now, as then, finds its secondary source, or radiating center, in the general Christian church.

Beneficial has been the influence exerted over the minds of the citizens of Camden by the churches sustained by them. That we might give a connected sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the town, we have reserved the greater part of it for the present sketch.

Because of the paucity of *materials* placed at our disposal, we shall be unable to do justice to the claims of every religious society, to the extent we have desired, but will endeavor to be as complete as our information will allow.

First, in the order of time, comes the *Free-Will Baptist*

society of West-Camden. The first minister of that persuasion who preached in town, is said to have been Elder John Whitney, in 1797. In the following year—1798—a church was organized, consisting of seventeen members. Under date of Feb. 2, 1798, we find a certificate in the town records which not only indicates this fact, but informs us who the principal members were. As a matter of interest we will quote it:—"This may certify all whom it may concern, that Waterman Hewett, John May, Josiah Keen, Nathl Simmons, Elijah Bradford and Henry Oxtou, are hearers and supporters of Elder John Whitney, preacher of the Gospel, of the Free-Will Baptist Denomination." In 1815, the society built a house of worship on the land of Dea. Waterman Hewett. This meeting-house was used until it was replaced by the present one, in 1851, which was erected on Capt. Abner Perry's land. We are unable to mention the different preachers who have presided over this church regularly. In 1851, Rev. Jason Mariner succeeded Elder Small, and remained there till the spring of 1857, when the present pastor, Rev. Jos. Cilley, was engaged. The church at present, we learn, is in a prosperous condition.

The First Congregational Church.—The history of this church, which was constituted in 1805, we have traced down to the year 1814, in the earlier part of these sketches. Rev. B. C. Chase, in his semi-centennial Address, furnishes us with the remainder of the history of the church down to the period of his incumbency—1855. In the words of Mr. Chase, we continue;—"After Mr. Cochran left Camden, which was in 1814, this church was without a settled pastor until 1828, a period of fourteen years. During this time, several ministers occupied the pulpit, varying in time from one Sabbath, to more than a year. The following are some of them:—Rev. Messrs. Sewall, Ingraham, Starrett, Norwood, Sheldon, Howe, Campbell, Bishop, and, perhaps, others. Some of these were employed in part by the Maine Missionary Society."

"In June, 1828, the church gave a call to Mr. Darwin Adams to be their pastor, for the specified time of five years. Mr. Adams was ordained July 15, 1828." In 1829 there was a revival in the northerly part of the town under the labors of Mr. Adams, and subsequently continued under Rev. Bennett Roberts, which resulted in the accession of 20 persons to the church. July 16, 1833, Rev. Mr. Adams tendered his resignation to the church, and was dismissed. "From this time, for more than a year, the church was without preaching, except three Sabbaths, when the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Richardson. The church, however, met on the Sabbath for religious services, and in conference once each month." In 1834, the present house of worship was built, under the supervision of George Pendleton, Esq., at a cost of about \$5000, and was dedicated in January, 1835. Aug. 18, 1835, Rev. Nathaniel Chapman was installed as pastor of the church. During this year, the church and society purchased a parsonage. The year 1836, marks a memorable epoch in the history of this church, during which it enjoyed a powerful revival, which resulted in the addition of something like 56 members. A "brief sketch" of this revival will be found in the latter part of Mr. Chase's Address, written by Rev. E. R. Hodgman. During the former part of his ministry, Mr. C. was very successful here, but afterwards, five years previous to his dismissal, which occurred April 10, 1849, "there was nothing worthy of particular notice."* "For

* Rev. Mr. Chapman was born in Exeter, N. H., in 1789, and when but ten years of age, the family moved to Mt. Vernon, in this State. At the age of 23, he connected himself with the church in Chesterville. Graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1820. In September, 1824, was ordained pastor of the church in Bristol, where he continued until February, 1833. Afterwards supplied for two years the church in Boothbay, after which he came to this town. At different times after his dismissal here, he preached in Warren. From September, 1852, to March, 1856, he labored in Unity, Thordike and Freedom. The last two years

several months after his dismissal, the pulpit was occupied at different times, by Rev. Messrs. Boyd, Wheelwright, Williams, Snow and Chase." In September, 1849, Mr. Benj. C. Chase, a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, received a call from the church and parish, and was ordained Jan. 8, 1850. "During the spring of 1850, there was an interesting revival, and 16 persons were added to the church, as its fruits." About this time, the subject of building a conference-room was agitated, which resulted in the building of one in 1852, at a cost, including land, of \$1200, which was dedicated by Rev. E. F. Carter, May 31st. Mr. Chase was dismissed in 1857, and succeeded by Mr. Franklin P. Chapin, a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, who was installed, Nov. 10, 1857. During this year, a fine organ was placed in the church, at a cost of \$900. "The whole number of persons," says Mr. Chase, in his Address, "admitted to this church as members, from 1805 to 1826, is 66. The whole number from 1828 to 1835, is 43; from 1835 to 1849, is 115; from 1849 to 1855, is 44; whole number from 1805 to 1855, is 268. The whole number who have died, have been excommunicated or dismissed, is 150; the present (1855) number of members is 118." In 1857, the number of members was 111; and in 1858, 113. [See Minutes of the General Conference.] By the revival of 1858, an accession was made to the membership, which is not included in the latter enumeration.

The report of the superintendent of the Sabbath School, for the year 1854, gives 178 as the number then connected with the school. In 1857, the number was 174, and in 1858, 180.

of his life were spent in Pittston, where he died, April 1, 1858. Mr. Chapman was a man of sound judgment and discretion; eminently humble, devout, meek, kind, sympathetic, a peacemaker, a wise counselor, and much beloved in his social and domestic relations. [Abridged from an Obituary notice in the *Maine Evangelist* of April 24, 1858.]

The First Baptist Church in West-Camden was organized in 1808. This church "was gathered by the occasional labors of Elder E. Snow and Elder Jno. Still, and had, in September, 25 members. Elder Still soon became their stated minister, if not pastor, and was with them till 1815, but the church made slow progress. In 1816 the church was increased and encouraged by a pleasant revival, but remaining destitute of the stated ministry of the gospel, it became much enfeebled in a few years by a loss of members. In 1824, this church licensed N. Copeland, by whom they were assisted till 1828. Still they were a small and inefficient church. In 1831, Elder A. Kalloch rendered them some important aid, and in 1832, Elder A. Bedel became its pastor. He tarried but one year, leaving the church without increase. In 1837 and '38, this church enjoyed some revival. Elders Sam'l Baker and S. N. Rice then labored with them. This harvest season increased the church to 90 members. Since that time, the church has been in a tried, divided and unhappy state, principally the result of the instability of Mr. Baker." [So says Rev. Joshua Millet, in his History of the Baptists in Maine, p. 285.] In 1843, the church numbered 72 members; in 1850, at which time Elder W. O. Thomas was pastor, 33; in 1852, Elder Job Washburn, pastor, 46 members. In 1850, the number of scholars in the Sunday School was 72; teachers in ditto, 12; volumes in library, 180. [Minutes of Lincoln Association.] The present pastor of the church, is Elder L. M. Mayo.

The Second Baptist Church, at the Harbor village, "was gathered soon after the first, (in 1808,) and by the same instrumentality. It had, in September, 16 members, and thus began with a smaller number than the first church, and for several years its prosperity hardly encouraged exertion. But, aided by occasional preaching, it maintained its existence till 1816, when, like the first, it was increased by a revival. It however gained but a small advancement,

till within a few years. In 1827, Elder N. Hooper became its first pastor, but continued only one year. Now followed a series of sojournings for eight years, during which they were made to drink of a mixed cup of good and evil."

"The Convention considered their situation, and sent Elder H. Kendall to them, who was successful in gathering together this scattered flock, and of introducing to their number 25 new members. Encouraged by this success, the Convention, in October, made another appropriation, and Elder K's labors were continued. The church, quickened by their prosperity, and animated to the work, by the advice and successful efforts of Elder K., in collecting aid from abroad, set about building a house of worship in the village, which was completed and opened in 1837." Previous to this time, the society held their meetings in private dwellings and school-houses.

"In 1838 Elder E. Freeman commenced his labors with this church, and administered to its prosperity till 1842, when he was succeeded by the valuable efforts of Elder A. Dunbar, one year."*

In 1843 the church numbered 112 members. This year, Eld. Daniel Bartlett was the pastor, and was succeeded by Elder George W. Stickney. There was no regular preaching for several years, until Elder David Perry officiated as pastor, but meetings were sustained on the Sabbath by reading a sermon, or having an occasional one from Eld. Washburn and others. Mr. Perry was ordained as pastor of the church in 1851, and sustained that relation until 1855, when he was succeeded by Eld. L. M. Mayo, who preached about one year. In 1850, the church numbered 65 members; in 1852, 64; in 1855, 56 members. Since Elder Mayo left, the society has had no regular preaching. The occasion of the declination of the church, is attributable to

* Com. of H. Bass, Esq. in Millett's History of the Baptists, pp. 285 and 286.

a lack of harmony, growing out of a disagreement between some of its members. "Their state is most precarious, and the continuance of their visibility is somewhat doubtful; but we hope better things." It is to be hoped that this church, which numbers among its members some of our best citizens, may yet arise in the strength of unity, and take its former stand by the side of sister churches, and accomplish the benign mission for which it was constituted.

The First Universalist Society, or Second Parish.—

It is believed that the first Universalist sermon preached in Camden, was by Rev. Samuel Baker, in 1806. As near as can be ascertained, by tradition, Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, (now editor of the *Boston Christian Freeman*.) preached here occasionally, in 1815-16; Rev. W. A. Drew, (editor of the *Rural Intelligencer*.) in 1821-24.

Sept. 30, 1824, a society was organized, agreeably to the design of a warrant, which was issued on the 28th of the previous month, signed by Lemuel Dillingham, Lewis Ogier, and 25 others. A lot of land, numbered 54, was donated to the town by the "20 Associates," to be kept in reserve for the benefit of regularly ordained ministers of the second parish, when said parish should be formed. Baptist churches had been organized before, but not after the forms prescribed by law, by which to constitute them corporate bodies, having the capacity to transact business as an individual. The Universalist society having been thus incorporated by the Legislature, came into legal possession of the second ministerial lot, the Congregational church having obtained the first lot, numbered 57. By the records of the society, we find, the first year, (1824,) the sum of \$100 was voted, "to defray the necessary expenses of the society and for the support of the gospel." The place of meeting was then in the Masonic hall. The society used to meet annually, on the first Monday of January, "for the election of officers, and the raising of money for the support of the

gospel." [Records.] Money being raised at the west part of the town for the object aforesaid, it was voted that it "be expended there; the meetings to be holden at the school-house near Job Ingraham's, or such other place as the brethren there may think proper." By the records, we are unable to ascertain the names of the preachers employed by the society from year to year. The recollection of one of the members, says, that Rev. James W. Hoskins was employed about the year 1827-8, and the Rev. Messrs. McFarland and Farrar, occasionally. The minister's board, in the year 1830, we find, amounted to \$8.

It appears by the records, that the society, in its corporate capacity, continued to meet annually until the building of the church. The proceedings of these meetings were principally those of a business character, such as the appointing of land and other committees, but, occasionally, we find members admitted, which required a vote of the majority to matriculate them.

March 13, 1843, the society was empowered by an Act of the Legislature, to sell their ministerial lot of land. The lot appears to have been sold prior to the building of the meeting house. It was situated between Simonton's and Ingraham's corners. At a meeting of "the inhabitants of the 1st Universalist society," on the 5th of Jan., 1846, it was voted, "that the funds of this parish be appropriated towards building a meeting house in such a manner as not to conflict with the original grant of the '20 Associates.'" [Records.] At a subsequent meeting, on the last day of the month, it was estimated that said house would cost, exclusive of land, \$2200. The church was commenced in the following year, and completed in Jan., 1848, in which month, Rev. N. C. Fletcher, then of Belfast, now of Camden, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. Jos. L. Tuttle was then engaged as pastor, which relation he sustained for something like two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis W. Baxter, who preached here part of the time,

and the rest at Rockport. Rev. Leander Hussey was next engaged, and preached alternately here and at the River, for about two years. Since 1853, there has been no regular preaching by the denomination at the Harbor village. In 1856, the church was sold to the Episcopalians, and the fund accruing from the sale was put at interest. The annual meeting for the transaction of business, and other matters, is still attended to.

The Second Universalist Church, Rockport, is so identified in its history, with the society at the Harbor, that it would be but a useless repetition to dwell upon them separately at length. We learn by the records of the society, that the church was erected in the year 1844. It occupies one of the most commanding sites in the village of Rockport. As we remarked in the preceding sketch, this society, from the time the Camden church was built, had the same preachers as there alternately. The leading members of the society were Thomas Spear, Oliver and Joseph Andrews, Jere. McIntire, Amos Dailey and Wm. H. Smith.

At the time of the organization of the society, (1843,) Rev. Francis W. Baxter was the preacher. The church was dedicated Jan., 1845, by Rev. N. C. Fletcher. Mr. Baxter preached part of the time in Union and South Hope. His ministrations lasted about two years. Afterward, Rev. Elbridge Wellington preached occasionally, on trial, until Rev. J. L. Tuttle was employed. He was succeeded by Rev. Leander Hussey. After the latter left, Rev. — Sawyer came and remained here about six months. This brings us down to the year 1854. In the following year, Rev. N. C. Fletcher supplied the pulpit for six months, since which time, they have had no regular preaching.

The Methodist Societies. — There are no records available respecting the early movements of the Methodist denomination in this town, and hence we shall be unable to enter into the details of the most interesting period of its history. Whoever the preachers of this persuasion were,

that visited this place prior to the beginning of the present century, we are unable to ascertain with accuracy. We have before shown that Rev. Joshua Hall preached here in 1801. [See Stevens' Memorials, p. 218.] When he first visited this section in 1794, his circuit extended from Union to Orono. But we believe he did not then visit this place for the purpose of preaching. At this time, when a Methodist itinerant preacher had to travel a six weeks' circuit of seventy miles, his equipment was of the simplest kind. It consisted of a horse, on which was a pair of saddlebags, containing his lighter apparel and books. Such was the appearance of the "circuit rider," until this territory was divided into charges of smaller compass.

The earliest members of the church here, were Daniel Barrett and wife, who connected themselves with the church in Lincolnville, before one was organized here. It appears from tradition, that a "class" was formed as early as 1808, of which Mr. Barrett was leader. From the year 1801, to as late a date as 1826, the meetings were generally held in his house. On quarterly meeting occasions, when members of the church from all parts of the circuit would come here, Mr. Barrett used to freely throw open his doors, and entertain them with ungrudging hospitality. The meetings being of several days continuance, many of the attendants were under the necessity at night, of sleeping on couches arranged upon the floor. Because of preachers of this persuasion receiving a different appointment annually, or biennially, we shall be under the necessity of merely noticing their names, and the years they preached here. The list found in Mr. Sibley's History of Union, p. 219, of the ministers who were stationed there from time to time, probably comprehends those who preached here, as this place was embraced in the same circuit. Not having the Minutes before us, we cannot tell the changes this circuit underwent, from the time it was first formed. In 1817, it extended from Waldoboro' to the



Head of the Tide in Belfast. But to quote from one authority, commencing at 1802, "Joseph Baker, and colleague, Daniel Ricker: 1803, D. Ricker; 1804, David Stimson; 1805, Sam'l Hillman, Pliny Brett; 1806, S. Hillman, Jonas Weston; 1807, Samuel Baker; 1808, John Williamson; 1809, J. Williamson, Benj. Jones; 1810, D. Stimson, Geo. Gary; 1811, Nathan B. Ashcraft; 1812, Amasa Taylor; 1813, John Jewett: 1814, Jona. Cheney, Joseph B. White; 1815, Benj. Jones; 1816, B. Jones, Daniel Wentworth: 1817, Wm. McGray, Jere. Marsh; 1818-19, Henry True; 1820, Jno. Briggs: 1821, Jno. Lewis; 1822, J. Lewis, Nath'l Devereux; 1823-4, Sullivan Bray; 1825-6, D. Stimson; 1827, Ezra Kellogg." In 1828, Union became a station, and Camden was embraced in a part of Thomaston circuit. After this, as we learn from an elderly member of the church, the following ministers supplied this place with preaching as formerly: Phillip Munger, Ezekiel Robinson, James Warren, Jesse Stone, E. Brackett and C. Kendall, the latter two of whom were local preachers. The preaching place was then at the River, where the few members of the society met in private houses until the brick school-house in that village was built, when they resorted there. When there was preaching at the Harbor, it was sometimes in private houses, and at other times in the Masonic Hall, and in the second story of the brick woolen factory. Mr. John Swann was class leader for a number of years, and with his wife was almost alone at this village. The society from 1828 to 1838, was in a very feeble condition, and only had preaching occasionally. During the latter year, it had an accession of three members from the Congregationalist church, who, in concert with a few others, made a movement to have a stationed preacher sent here. Their request was acceded to by the presiding elder procuring the services of Rev. Charles Munger. He afterwards had for a colleague, (who preached at the River,) Rev. Wm. Mc-

Donald. At the Harbor, the school-house became too small to accommodate all who wished to attend the meetings, and it was decided to build a house of worship. Failing to obtain the required amount at home, Wm. Merriam, Esq., one of their members, was authorized to solicit aid from abroad. When Mr. Swann began alone in digging the cellar, and laying the foundation, there were but *three male members* connected with the church at the Harbor village. The house was built in 1840-41, by Moses Young, Esq., and cost, when completed, \$4,637.60. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. John Hobart. By a vote passed at a quarterly meeting, April 6, 1844, it was named "Trinity Chapel."

The following is a summary of the most interesting facts relating to the affairs of the Camden and Rockport churches, down to the present date. For the most of the time, the societies in these two villages were united, and the statistics given embrace both places. Preachers:—1840, Revs. C. Munger, at the Harbor and S. S. Cummings at the River; 1841, C. Munger; 1842, H. M. Eaton; members in society, 33; 1843-44, P. Jacques at the Harbor, and F. A. Bean at the River; 80 members; 1845, Jas. Thurston; 36 members; 1846, A. Hatch; 37 members; 1847, the station was left to be supplied; 1848, Camden was made a mission, and John C. Prince appointed here. He labored with untiring zeal, and succeeded in securing the erection of the Rockport church; 54 members reported; 1849, Thos. B. Tupper. Under his ministrations, assisted by B. M. Mitchell, an extensive revival was enjoyed. He reports at the end of the year, 79 members in full, and 100 on trial. 1850, T. B. Tupper at the Harbor, and E. A. Helmershausen at the River. They report 129 members in full, and 65 on trial. 1851, P. Higgins at the Harbor, and H. Walker at the River. 1852-53, D. P. Thompson at both villages, 122 members; 1854, S. H. Beale at the Harbor, 76 members, and D. Dyer at the River; 1855-56,

S. Bray at the Harbor, 76 members, and W. McK. Bray at the River, 48 members: 1857-58, N. Webb at the Harbor, 76 members, and 32 on trial; A. C. Godfrey and Lewis Wentworth at the river, 73 members, and 49 on trial.

From the records, we gather the following Sabbath School statistics:—In 1841, there were 20 scholars in the S. S. at the Harbor: in '42, 40; in '44, there were in both villages 100; in '46, 90; in '49, at the River there were 46, and at "the Barnes neighborhood," 25 scholars. In 1851, at the two villages, the schools numbered 107 scholars. In '52, the Harbor, 20, the River, 42; in '53, both places, 88; both in '54, 140, in '55, 50; at the Harbor in '56, 50, at the River, 70. In 1858, the number of scholars in Camden, was 60, and at Rockport, 80.

May 20, 1857, the East Maine Conference held its annual session in the Camden church. In 1852 the parsonage at Camden was built, and in 1857 the one at Rockport was erected.

The Methodist churches in this town are now in a prosperous condition.

The third Baptist Church, Rockport.—This church was organized May 18, 1842, and was composed mostly of members dismissed from the second church. It commenced with 12 members. The same year, four were added to the church, who were previously baptized by Elder Daniel McMaster. The two original deacons, were Capt. Jacob Grafam, and Capt. Jabez Amsbury. C. C. Long was ordained an Evangelist the next day after the organization of the church, and maintained the position of pastor for about two years. He was succeeded by Elder W. O. Thomas, who was followed by Elder James Williams. Elder Holmes Chipman was the next, and, after remaining a year, gave place to his predecessor, Elder Williams, who resumed his former position, which he still retains. During the intervals in which there was no settled preacher, the desk was

generally occupied by Elders Job Washburn and Edward Freeman. Sept. 16, 17, and 18, 1850, the Lincoln Baptist Association held its 46th Anniversary in this (Rockport) village. During the above year, the church numbered 24 members, and in 1852, 61 members. In 1854, the house of worship, now occupied by them, was built at a cost of \$3000.

The first Sunday school with which the Baptists at the River had any connexion, was a "Union school," in which the Methodists shared with them. It was held in the old brick school-house, and was commenced about the year 1830. It is believed that John Swann was the first superintendent. The statistics of this union school, which continued for a number of years, we are unable to procure. By the Minutes, we learn that in 1850, the Sunday school numbered 100 scholars.

Indicative of temporal prosperity, is the fact, that the society has recently built a parsonage, which speaks well for their liberality. The church is now in a flourishing condition, with favorable prospects before it.

Rockport Congregational Church.—This church was formed June 12, 1854, by 13 members, the principal part of whom were dismissed for the purpose, from the Camden organization. "In December of that year, a chapel sufficiently capacious for the congregation, was completed, and the Rev. James B. Howard was ordained pastor. By disease and death, he was soon taken off, in early life, from his earthly labors. Their next minister, was Rev. Alfred L. Skinner, under whose preaching there were several conversions, but who left them after a continuance of some twenty months, on account of feeble health."* Mr. Skinner was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John E. M. Wright, formerly of Burlington, Me., who was installed

* Communication of Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D. in the Christian Mirror of Oct. 6, 1857.

over the church and society, Sept. 29, 1857.* In 1857, the church numbered nine male, and eighteen female members; in 1858, eleven male, and twenty-four female members. [See Minutes of the General Conference.] Jan. 17, 1859, the number of members was 39, of which, twelve were males, and twenty-seven females. Of the flourishing Sabbath School, connected with the church, we are unable to give any statistical information.

The Protestant Episcopal, or St. Thomas' Church.—St. Thomas' parish was organized Oct. 1, 1855, and the following gentlemen chosen as its officers:—Rev. George Skatery, Rector; N. G. Bourne, Senior Warden; John F. Spaulding, Junior Warden; Edward Cushing, Aaron Brown, D. M. Hosmer, E. K. Smart, Paul Stevens, Jonathan Huse, Joseph H. Jones, S. Hutchings, E. C. Daniels, Vestrymen; N. G. Bourne, Treasurer; E. Cushing, Clerk. [Records.]

In the month of April, 1856, the meeting house belonging to the first parish Universalist society was purchased for the sum of \$2000, and "consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, according to the discipline and usages of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States," on the 26th of June ensuing, by the Right Rev. George Burgess, D. D., Bishop of the church in the Diocese of Maine.

The Rector having another charge at Rockland, (St. Peter's church,) divides his time between the two, and officiates Sabbath morning at Camden, and in the afternoon at Rockland, where his family resides.

From the Journal of the 39th Annual Convention, we gather the following statistics for the year ending July, 1858:—"Baptized, adult, 1; confirmed, 1; communicants, added, 1; died, 1; present number, 3; burials, 3; Sunday school teachers, 6; scholars, 35. Because of the short time elapsed since this religious organization com-

* See a notice of Mr. Wright's installation in the Evangelist, of Oct. 10, 1857.

menced its existence here, we are unable to give any striking events in its history, which remain to be developed.

The present condition, and prospects of the parish, are described by the untiring and faithful Rector, in his annual parochial report, on the 26th page of the Journal above quoted. He says:—"The real condition of this parish, bears a favorable comparison with last year. The attendance upon the Sunday services is more numerous and constant; a livelier interest is taken in all that pertains to the due celebration of Divine worship; and, though we have suffered somewhat by removals, and especially by the death of two most valuable parishioners, yet the parish is steadily growing in importance and stability, outwardly; and could its pastor see that inward and spiritual life germinating and developing, as the fruit unto God, of the seed sown, rich, indeed, would be his reward, added to the pleasure he now takes in serving, as best he can, from a distant home, a united, much beloved, and, for their salvation in Christ, a longed for, people. GEO. SLATTERY, *Rector*."

Spiritualists.—The first outward manifestation of spiritualism, in this town, was in 1854, at which time a Miss Hussey of Unity came here, and hired out as a domestic in the family of Mr. A. D. Tyler. She was known as a tipping, and rapping medium, and, during her stay, sittings were had at Mr. Tyler's house. In 1856, Joseph Hodges, a trance and healing medium, came here and worked at his trade, (blacksmithing,) in the employ of Mr. Horatio Alden, at whose house a "circle" was afterward formed. The next who spoke in public here, was Abraham P. Pierce of Philadelphia, a trance speaking medium. The next of this class, was Miss Ella E. Gibson, formerly of New Hampshire. She was followed by a male trance medium, N. H. Greenleaf of Haverhill, Mass., a shoe cutter by trade. In the summer of 1858, Rev. John Hobart lectured here as an advocate of spiritualism. Since then, the principal spiritualist, who has spoken in public here, has been Rev.

Gibson Smith, now a resident at Camden village. We are informed that there are now, (1858,) eight "circles" in town, viz., two at the Harbor, two at the River, one at West-Camden, one at Rockville, and two at Simonton's corner.

Thus we have acquainted the reader with the most noteworthy facts relating to the religious history of this town.

It may, perhaps, truthfully be asserted, that the variety of beliefs entertained, and represented by the various religious sects and persuasions, we have noticed, has had the desirable tendency, to create a liberality of sentiment in community, such as accords with the benevolent, and progressive spirit of the age.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

SOME OF THE MOST PROMINENT

OF THE

EARLY AND RECENT CITIZENS OF CAMDEN.

Lieut. J. Harkness — Capt. W. McGlathry — S. Jacobs, Esq. — D. Barrett — M. Trussell — E. Wood — B. Silvester — B. Cushing, Esq. — J. Hathaway, Esq. — Dr. J. Patch — Col. E. Foote — Dr. J. Huse — Capt. C. Curtis — R. Chase, Esq. — N. Martin, Esq. — W. Parkman, Esq. — A. Bass — Maj. E. Hanford — J. Nicholson — F. Hall, Esq. — Hon. J. Hall — Hon. J. Thayer — Capt. W. Norwood — F. Jacobs — Gen. A. H. Hodgman — Hon. J. Wheeler — J. Jones — S. Barrows, Esq. — N. Dillingham — Dea. J. Stetson — Hon. E. J. Porter — Capt. S. G. Adams — Dr. J. H. Estabrook — Hon. E. K. Smart — Hon. M. C. Blake.

IN glancing at the history of Camden, we find the names of a number of persons, whose prominence as citizens, entitles them to more than the passing notice we have given them. It will be found that this town has contributed, quite largely, its share of those who have filled important positions, in both civil, and social life. Such ones may be deemed worthy of a biographical sketch. There are others, also, whose personal reputation has been known but little beyond the limits of their town, whom we shall notice, as being deserving of mention from the interest that attaches to them locally.

In the order of time, without classification, we will now

proceed. First on the list, occurs the name of *Lient. John Harkness*, who was born in Lunenburg, Mass., June, 1750. At the age of eighteen, he commenced learning the shoemakers' trade at New Ipswich, N. H. Soon after serving an apprenticeship in St. Crispin's art, the war cloud of the Revolution began to darken, and, like a patriot, Harkness enlisted for the struggle under Capt. Ezra Towne, in the capacity of a lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, and Ticonderoga. So close was one of his engagements with the enemy, that the tow wad of a gun lodged in his cockade hat, where it burned a perforation. The hardship he underwent, induced an attack of the fever and ague, which so far impaired his health, as to unfit him for further military duty. Being advised to recruit his strength by visiting the sea coast, he embarked in a vessel for Lermond's Cove, (now Rockland,) and in 1779 came to Camden.

Soon after he settled here, an expedition of twenty patriots from the vicinity of Lermond's, and Clam Cove, resolved on inflicting upon Gen. Thomas Goldthwait, a noted tory, who then resided in Harapden, we think, due chastisement for the obnoxious manner in which he proved his disloyalty to the American cause. Thinking favorably of the plan proposed to get rid of the annoying General, Harkness entered heartily into the scheme, and joined the party. Approaching the General's dwelling at night, they were discerned by the inmates, consisting of the General, wife and two daughters, and Archibald Bowles, his son-in-law, who at once fled to the woods for safety. After the manner of the times of war, the house was then ransacked of its valuables, and the cattle* driven from the barn, after which the party proceeded homeward with their spoil. A book there obtained by Mr. Harkness, containing Gen. Gold-

* These cattle being a superior English breed were afterwards used in this vicinity for the improvement of stock.

thwait's* autograph, is now in possession of his descendants, who properly regard it as a choice relic. We are not aware that this raid has been noticed in print before. For reasons quite apparent, the expedition was kept a secret for some years, by those who were engaged in it.

After the close of the war, Mr. Harkness was married to Miss Elizabeth Ott, by whom he had six children.

Mr. H. had a great fondness for books as is illustrated in this instance: at the time the Federal library was established, he read night and day for a week, without sleep, until he completed reading Rollins' Ancient History.

In his day, Mr. Harkness was quite a prominent, as well as useful citizen in this town. For a number of years he was town clerk, and selectman, and representative to the General Court. He died of a cancer, May 14, 1806. On his tombstone, in the Rockport cemetery, are the following quaint lines:

"Come, honest sexton, take thy spade,
And let my grave be quickly made.
Thou still art ready for the dead —
Like a kind host to make their bed:
I now am come to be thy guest,
In some dark lodging give me rest,
For I am weary, full of pain,
And of my pilgrimage complain:
On Heaven's decree I waiting lie
And all my wishes are to die."

His wife survived him half a century, and died Nov. 9, 1856, aged 92 years.

Capt. William McGlathry, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was of what is commonly called, the Scotch-Irish stock. He came to Bristol with his parents when a boy, where

* It will be recollected that Col. G. was for some time, previous to this, commandant at Fort Point. On making his escape to the Provinces, with other Tories, at the conclusion of the war, the vessel was shipwrecked, and he was lost.

they settled. Capt. McGlathry derived his title from being master of a vessel. An interesting incident is related of him while he was in command of a vessel during the Revolution. At that time, his vessel was captured by a British privateer, when three men were put on board to carry her as a prize into Halifax. Capt. McGlathry being manacled, was placed on the quarter deck. On revolving in his mind how he might effect an escape, he hit upon the following expedient. The water cask being within his reach, he managed to turn the bung-side down, without being observed, so that the contents run out. The prize-master soon after found there was nothing on board with which thirst could be slaked, and not knowing the whereabouts of any fresh water, he began to find the necessity of having some one besides his ignorant crew, to guide him to a watering place.

McGlathry being the only one who was conversant with the coast, was entrusted with the helm for the purpose of steering for the nearest place for a supply. It being very foggy, McGlathry carried the vessel into Machias, and, before his captors were aware, they found he had placed them in a position, which, in turn, changed their relation to that of prisoners of war, by being seized by a small number of the citizens of that place. Soon after regaining his former position, Capt. McGlathry directed his course for home, where he arrived in safety.*

Capt. McGlathry came to Camden about the year 1790, and purchased his land of Jos. Eaton, which extended from the shore, (just back of the Mountain House,) to Mount Batty, we think. He erected the building now known as the "Clay House," situated near the brick school-house — where he resided. For several years he was one of the selectmen. In 1798-99, he removed to Frankfort. He had six children — five sons and one daughter; all are now

* Related by Dr. J. H. Estabrook.

dead but one son and the daughter. Capt. McGlathry died in 1834, aged 85 years.

Samuel Jacobs, Esq. Mr. Jacobs was born in Scituate, Mass., March 4, 1762, and by trade was a shipwright. He came to this town about the year 1792. He was twice married; his first wife was Margaret Stinson, and his second Margaret McGlathry. The place still known as the "Jacob's farm" was possessed by him, upon which he erected the house now owned by N. C. Fletcher, Esq. Mr. Jacobs was the first representative sent by this town to the General Court. For a number of years he was selectman, Justice of the Peace and Quorum. By his position and influence, Squire Jacobs was one of the leading citizens of this town. His name is found connected with the most important business and other transactions mentioned in the town records. By his second wife, he had five children, all of whom lived to adult age, viz.: Samuel, Frederick, (who married Julia, daughter of Benj. Cushing, Esq.,) Bela, and Caroline, (who married Dr. J. H. Estabrook.) His daughter is the only surviving member of the family. Mr. Jacobs died Sept. 5, 1809.

Moses Trussell, son of Joshua, was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 27, 1766. He was the eldest of a family of eleven, the most of whom, moved to Sedgwick. He came to Camden about the year 1792, and in company with his brother Joshua, carried on the Molineaux mills, in which they lost \$1000 each at the time of the embargo. March 4, 1793, he was married to Miss Betsey Knight of Lincolnville, by whom he had nine children. In the year 1800, he was chosen town clerk; in 1810 was succeeded by C. Curtis; again chosen in 1813, and held the office until 1821, when Frye Hall was elected. His excellence as a penman, is remarkable, from the fact that he never had but two months schooling in his life, for which he paid by working the same length of time at Bluehill, when a young man. In 1804 was chosen as one of the selectmen, and

held that position for sixteen years. For several years he went as representative to the General Court. Mr. Trussell was a man of good natural abilities — had a rare talent for music, and excelled as a singer. Although his position in life was not elevated, as regards means, yet he was universally respected as a citizen, for his probity of character. About the year 1824, he removed to Orland, where his widow now survives him.

Daniel Barrett, was born in Concord, Mass. He came to Camden about the year 1792-93. August 4, 1794, he married Peggy Grose. Purchasing lands of Molineaux on Beauchamp Neck, he there erected a house, and carried on the farming business. As before stated, Mr. Barrett projected the plan of forming the turnpike, which deed alone, will transmit his name to posterity. The characteristics most prominent in Mr. Barrett, were his scheming proclivities, his energy, industry, and rectitude of character. A legal gentleman in speaking to the writer about the subject of this sketch, remarked upon an instance of his exactness, as illustrated in a clause of a deed conveying land from him to members of his family. Said property was to be owned by them or their heirs, in the language employed, "as long as oaks grow and water runs." Being of a retiring disposition, he seldom allowed himself to be chosen to any town office, and when he acted in any public capacity, it was not of his own choosing, but of those who appreciated his sound judgment and good sense. He was a disciple of Wesley for over half a century, and as such died Dec. 1, 1850, at the age of 90 years. Of his twelve children, eight are living.

Ephraim Wood, was born in Concord, Mass. His father, of the same name, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County. Mr. Wood came to Camden near the year 1795. Being a clothier by trade, he erected a mill on the site now occupied by Alden & Batchelder's block mill, where he successfully prosecuted his business.

Enjoying a large degree of the confidence of his townsmen, he was by them many times chosen as selectman, and appointed on important town committees, and, for two years, represented the town in the State Legislature. The most prominent traits in his character, were his firmness of purpose, reliability of judgment, and integrity of mind. A consistent member of the Baptist church, he was foremost in supporting, by his means and influence, its various institutions. Mr. Wood was thrice married, and had twelve children, four by each wife; seven of whom are living. One of his sons, Nathaniel, graduated at Waterville College, and is now pastor of the Baptist church in that town. Mr. Wood died Jan. 7, 1853, aged 79 years.

Belcher Sylvester, (or *Sylvester*, as it was sometimes spelled,) was born in Hanover, Mass., in 1765, and by trade was a cabinet maker. He came to Camden in 1795. An old resident informs us, that in those days, a barrel of rum and a piece of India cotton, were deemed sufficient to commence business with, and such a beginning was that of Mr. Sylvester, when he commenced trading here. He opened trade near where the woolen factory stands and afterward built a store on the site now occupied by Capt. Caleb Thomas' building. He also built the building now occupied by Messrs. Daniels and Currier. As he accumulated money, he invested it in landed property, with which he made lucrative speculations. Mr. S. was a man of very steady habits; more ambitious to acquire wealth, than to enjoy distinction of any kind; somewhat eccentric in his ways, and disinclined to mingle in society. Acquiring a competency, he removed to his native town, about the year 1820, where he spent the remainder of his days, surrounded by his relations, and the associates of his early years. He was never married, and, at the time of his death, which occurred May 11, 1849, he was estimated to be worth \$80,000.

Benjamin Cushing, Esq., was born in Hanover, Mass..

in 1774. He was a son of Hon. Joseph Cushing, who was Judge of Probate for Plymouth county.*

The subject of this sketch came to Camden in the year 1794, in company with his brother Joseph, and entered into trade in the store previously occupied by Dergen, on the site where Capt. Thomas' store stands, and afterwards traded in the E. C. Daniels' store, and subsequently built and occupied, as a store, the Hunt building. After the death of Mr. Hathaway, (his brother-in-law,) he succeeded to the office of post-master, which position he held from the year 1800 to 1830. In speaking of the mail arrangements in early times, Mr. Cushing informs us, that the mail carrier used to arrive once a week, at no particular hour of the day; for it was considered punctual if it arrived within the bounds of the appointed day. The salary of a post-master here was about \$6 a quarter, when Mr. C. first became an incumbent of the office. Oct. 21, 1800, he was married to Miss Jane Eaton of this town, by whom he had five daughters. While in trade, he engaged largely in ship-building,† which business he was concerned in for many years. He was one of the selectmen, from 1799 to 1802, and subsequently Justice of Peace. After the State was divided, he went one year as Representative to Portland. As we have before stated, Mr. C. was one of the hostages who went to Castine during the "last war" with England. Retiring from business some years since, with a competency, this venerable citizen still lives at an advanced age, in the enjoyment of ordinary health, and the possession of faculties comparatively good.

John Hathaway, Esq., son of Abraham Hathaway of

* For further notice of Judge Cushing, we would refer the reader to Barry's History of Hanover, p. 110; for a genealogical sketch of the family, to p. 289.

† The first vessel built in Camden was by Howland Rogers, who died in Medford, Mass., March 1, 1814, aged 50 years.

Raynham, was born in Wrentham, Mass.; graduated at Brown University, and, while teaching school, studied law with Judge Benj. Whitman, of Hanover. Soon after completing his legal studies, he decided, on the representation of friends who had settled here, to come to Camden, which he did in 1796. There being no lawyer here, he was the first one to enter upon the practice. Being satisfied with the prospect before him, he determined to take up his permanent abode here, and with this view, he was married to Miss Deborah Cushing, (sister of Benj. C.) of Hanover, Sept. 21, 1797. For a law office, he built the small building adjoining Mr. S. Hunt's harness shop. Succeeding Mr. Eaton as post-master, he attended to the duties of that office, in addition to his regular business. By doing business in the courts for the Twenty Associates, he soon became quite extensively known, and rapidly obtained the confidence, and esteem of his senior brethren of the bar. The appreciation in which his talents and abilities were held by those who had occasion to resort to the constraints of law, is readily seen by the amount of practice he had at the courts in the different parts of the State. As a pleader, he was forcible in argument, and eloquent in style, and almost invariably engaged the attention of his auditors, to the close of his plea. His healthy constitution inspiring in him a confidence of life being continued many years, he laid out his plans accordingly. While having the house erected where E. Cushing, Esq., lives, he was taken ill with typhus fever, which terminated his life Oct. 6, 1799, at the early age of 26 years. He had one son, who was lost at sea when 23 years old. Mr. Hathaway's widow, who was born in 1771, still survives, to whom we are indebted for the principal facts in this sketch.

Jacob Patch, M. D., was born in Groton, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth college. Came to Camden about the year 1800. Nov. 12, 1806, he was married to Miss

Rebekah Woods of Dunstable, Mass. The Doctor's *forte* was in teaching school, and not a few of those of our citizens who have attained eminence in their chosen pursuits, attribute their success, to the early training they received under the tuition of Dr. Patch. For a number of years, he was one of the superintending town school committee. As a medical practitioner, he never stood in the front rank, which he might have done, had his practical understanding and skill, corresponded with his deep reading and extensive theoretical knowledge. In case the utility of any of his prescriptions, or modes of treatment, were called in question, he was ever ready, from his abundant information, to quote any number of medical authorities in support of his procedure. The Doctor's individuality often exhibited itself through his eccentricities, which were the natural outgrowth of his peculiar temperament and disposition. Delighting in numismatics, he made an extensive collection of rare coins of every description, many of which are now in the cabinet of a somewhat enthusiastic antiquary. He had 150 gold coins, of as many different kinds.

Characteristic of the Doctor, is the following incident:— At one time, he was going to Boston in a vessel, but missing of his passage by her sailing before the hour, he at once started for his destination on foot, and, though a very inert man, arrived there before the captain reached the harbor. In like manner he returned.

He died without issue, June 23, 1846, aged 73 years. His relict deceased April 18, 1854, at the age of 73 years.

Colonel Erastus Foote, was born, it is believed, in Gill, Mass. From a sketch of his life in the *Maine Evangelist* of Aug. 2, 1856, and from an obituary notice prepared by his son soon after his decease, as well as from other sources, we have gathered what here follows. Through energy and industry, Col. Foote became his own educator, without entering the precincts of a college. Studying law under Hon. Samuel Hinkley of Northampton, he was admitted to the

bar in 1800, during which year, he took up his abode in Camden, where he immediately commenced a successful practice. In 1811, he was appointed County Attorney for Lincoln County. In 1812 elected Senator of the Legislature of Massachusetts. During the war of 1812-14, he was commissioned as Colonel of the fifth regiment, in which relation he is often mentioned in our sketches of that period. After serving this town as a valuable citizen in various positions of public confidence, Col. Foote removed to Wiscasset in 1815. In 1820 he was chosen Senator of the Legislature of Maine, then organized as a new State, and same year was appointed, by Gov. King, Attorney General of Maine. This office he held twelve years, and gave tone and character to the criminal jurisprudence which were honorable to him, and highly appreciated by the public. The late distinguished Chief Justice Mellen had a high opinion of Col. Foote's talents and learning in that department of the judiciary, and the eloquent Benjamin Orr, then at the head of the bar in Maine, used to say "it is almost impossible to wrest a criminal out of the hands of brother Foote." Yet no man could be more kind where he thought an individual was unjustly suspected, or vindictively accused. He was the prosecutor of the *guilty*, but not the persecutor of the poor and friendless. As a counselor and advocate, he stood in the foremost rank of jurists, and that, too, at a time when there were many talented men, and sound special pleaders in the State, and before the profession was thrown open to illiterate purveyors of suits, and to those who practice a mere brokerage of emolument. He was a man of fine endowments by nature, and had made the criminal law, in all its history and relations, the study of his life. He was fundamentally, and historically prepared, for all possible turns which his case might take, for all bars and objections, that might suddenly be disclosed. His own understanding, penetrated deeply the questions in issue, he was learned in criminal precedents, and knew

where he was strong, or where he was weak. He was accustomed to contend with the ablest lawyers, but with a perfect mastery of his cases he had confidence in himself; was cogent in argument, terrible in sarcasm, often lofty and powerful in eloquence. Col. Foote was twice married, both wives being accomplished daughters of Maj. Carlton of Wiscasset. Than was Col. Foote in his family, no father could be more deeply respected, or fondly loved. He was a genial man, a gentleman of the "old school," of urbane manners, of dignity of bearing, and of virtue of character. He died at Wiscasset, July 14, 1856, aged 78 years.

Joseph Huse, M. D., was born in Methuen, Mass. After completing his academic course at the Atkinson, (Mass.) academy, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Osgood of Andover, with whom he remained three years, after which, he rode one year with Dr. Frank Kitteridge of Tewksbury, Mass. He came to Camden, probably in 1796, during which year, he married Lydia Page of Warren. She dying the following year, he married Lucy Stimson of Camden, in 1800, who now survives him. They had no children. A whig in politics, he was a member of the electoral college of Maine in 1840. Dr. Huse was popular as a physician, and acquired an extensive practice in his profession, which he followed for half a century. In his latter years, he placed more reliance on proper nursing, than in the use of medicine. He was particularly successful in his treatment of fevers, in the subduing of which, he derived quite a reputation. Possessed of good perceptive, and ordinary reflective powers, Dr. Huse evidenced these endowments of nature, by a uniform, and unostentatious life. Having amassed a competence, he died June 30, 1847, aged 74 years.*

Capt. Calvin Curtis was born in Hanover, October 23,

* A biographical sketch of Dr. Huse will be found in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of August 18, 1847.

1777. His father, who was of the same name, held a captain's commission in the Revolution. [See History of Hanover, chap. viii.] By trade, Capt. Curtis was a carpenter. He came to Camden in 1799, and engaged in his occupation. In 1805 he was appointed Inspector at this port, which office he held until his death. In 1806 he was married to Miss Mary Harkness of Camden, who was born in 1785, and still survives him. In 1810, was chosen town clerk, in which capacity he served several years. March 7, 1811, was commissioned by Gov. E. Gerry as captain of a company of light infantry in this town. His connection with military affairs, has often been mentioned in our sketches of the period of the last war with England. He resigned his military commission in 1815, we think. He had three sons, one of which, John H., now occupies the homestead. Capt. Curtis deceased in 1828.

Robert Chase, Esq., was born in Exeter, N. H., November, 1782. After serving an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, in Portsmouth, he made a "prospecting" tour eastward. Arriving at Camden, in March, 1803, he here found employment, and without proceeding further, concluded to become a permanent resident of the place. Agreeably to this decision, he became united by marriage to Miss Betsey Holt, of old York, on the 26th of January, 1806, by whom he had eight children, seven of whom are now living. In 1811, he was chosen third selectman, and in 1813, first selectman, which position he held until 1824. He was several times afterwards chosen selectman, making in all, something like nineteen years in which he served in that capacity. It will be recollected that he was one of the hostages on board the British frigate *Furieuse*, in 1814. The town refusing to compensate the hostages for the pecuniary loss they suffered, by being detained from their business, the amount was made up by private subscription,

as we find by the subscription paper now before us.* In 1836 and 1837, he represented this town in the Legislature.

Mr. Chase was a very systematic man, and correct in his calculations, and, possessing a very tenacious memory, he filled, with satisfaction, the many positions of confidence his townsmen placed him in by their voluntary votes. While at work in his shop, May 1, 1852, he died by an apoplexy, at the age of 70 years.

Nath'l Martin, Esq., was born in London, and came to America when a boy. Arriving at adult age, he settled on Fox Island, where he traded until 1803, when he came to Camden, and went into trade. In 1804 we find he was chosen harbor master. January 11, 1806, he was married to Miss Rhoda Foote, sister to Col. Foote, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. He acted a conspicuous part in the embargo times, the period of the last war with his father country, and in fact in every important affair in which the interest of a public spirited citizen would be enlisted. He often presided as moderator at town meetings, was chosen a number of times to represent the town at the General Court; was elected delegate to the convention that assembled in Portland, October 11, 1819, for the purpose

* The above mentioned subscription paper, being an interesting scrap of history, we will here copy the heading of it, which appears to have been drawn up by Judge Thayer, whose widow possesses the document. "Whereas, the sum of \$146,28 has been expended in attempting to effect the liberation of Messrs. Cushing and Chase, late on board the British frigate *Furieuse* as hostages. Each of the undersigned, therefore, wishing that the above expenses should be paid, and wishing, likewise, that Mr. Chase should be paid the further sum of \$50, for his time and expenses while a hostage as aforesaid, promise to pay the sum set against his name for the purpose of defraying the above expenses, and paying Mr. Chase for his time and expenses as above stated. Feb. 7, 1815." The sum subscribed amounts to \$201. The autographs are a curiosity of themselves.

of forming a constitution for the State of Maine; was selectman a number of years; in fact, occupied and filled every office of trust within the power of a town to confer upon a citizen. To the regret of his many friends, he so far suffered himself to be led by Bacchus, as to materially affect his business, and cause him to seek to retrieve his fortune, by leaving here in 1823, and becoming a commission agent in New York city. While acting in that capacity, he introduced eastern lime into the market there, which soon superseded that of the North river quarries, on account of its superior qualities. Mr. Martin's sisters, Penelope and Catherine, will be remembered by many, as having been accomplished teachers of a female school in Portland, which they taught for about thirty years. In his palmyest days, Mr. Martin was considered as a perfect gentleman, so far as manners were concerned. The time of his death we cannot ascertain.

Capt. Noah Brooks, was born in Scituate, Mass. [For an account of his ancestors, see Deane's History of Scituate, p. 224, note.] He came to Camden in 1806, and being a ship-wright by trade, commenced the ship-building business, in connection with Benj. Cushing, and afterwards carried it on, on his own account. He married Miss Esther Stetson of Scituate, by whom he had eight children, six of whom survive. During the last war with England, he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in Capt. Asha Palmer's infantry company in this town. In 1819, he removed to East Boston, where he carried on ship-building for a number of years. While living there, he was elected a member of the city council, and, afterward, a representative to the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1842, or 1843, he retired from business, and removed to Dorchester, where he built a fine residence. He died near the year 1852, worth about \$60,000. His widow still survives.

William Carlton, Esq., was born in Methuen, Mass., and came to Camden, probably, in 1806, where he com-

menced the mercantile business. For his first wife, he married a Miss Mirick, and, for his second wife, Betsey Crowell, both of Princeton, Mass. He had eight children, all of whom were sons. During the war of 1812-14, he was Adjutant of the fifth regiment. He carried on the mercantile business at the Harbor, (on the spot where Mr. J. C. Stetson trades,) until about the year 1838, when he removed to the River, and there continued to trade. Mr. Carleton was a very enterprising, and far-seeing man, and in whatever position he was placed, whether as Adjutant, County Commissioner, President of the Bank, or committee on town accounts, he discharged the duties resting upon him, with ability and satisfaction. He died March 4, 1840, aged 61. His widow is now the wife of Rev. Job Washburn, and still resides on the old homestead.

William Parkman, Esq., was a native of Concord, Mass., and was a cousin of the late Samuel Parkman, Esq., of Boston. He came to this town about the year 1800, after previously residing in Lincolnville, where he married his wife. By trade he was a joiner, and in that capacity he went in the ship "Massachusetts," on a voyage to Canton, in early life. He was, for many years, an agent for the "20 Associates." For several years he was selectman. He died Dec. 24, 1839, aged 70. His wife, Sarah, died Nov. 3, 1855, aged nearly 84.

Alden Bass, was born in Hanover, Mass., Jan. 30, 1776;* came to Camden about the year 1800, where, as a house carpenter, he commenced working at his trade. March 5, 1802, he married Miss Rhoda Tyler, a native of Methuen. By her, he had four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom survive. He cast one of the two first votes thrown in this town by the Republican party in opposition

* A genealogical record of Mr. Bass' ancestors will be found in the History of Hanover, pp. 244, 245, and also in Thayer's Family Memorial.

to the Federalists. He was quite an earnest partizan, and, as a leader in his party, he was elected representative to the General Court in 1814. At the time of the arrangement of parties, in 1825, he identified himself with the Whig party, with which he afterwards acted. But his *forte* was in being a finished workman, in his chosen pursuit, which he industriously followed through life. He died Oct. 26, 1851.

Maj. Edward Hanford, it is believed, was born in Norwalk, Conn. He came to Camden about the year 1806, and, being a hatter, worked at his trade. He afterwards went into trade. In time of the "last war," he was a Lieutenant, and, after peace was proclaimed, he was promoted to the rank of Major. He was selectman one year, and town clerk four years, and occupied other town offices. Affected with a disease of the heart, it is supposed it induced the quietude of manners he evinced during the last score years of his life. He married a widow lady, by whom he had three daughters. He died in Belfast, at the house of L. R. Palmer, Esq., his son-in-law, May 3, 1851, aged 76 years. None of his family now survive.

John Nicholson. We cannot ascertain the birth-place of Mr. N., but know he was brought up by Col. Head, of Warren, in whose store he was a clerk for a number of years before coming to Camden. He came here about the year 1808-9, and commenced a West India Goods and Grocery store, where Mr. E. C. Daniels keeps. He afterwards built the "Norwood block," and there traded. He was one of the most enterprising traders in town, and was quite largely interested in navigation. We mentioned one of his transactions in the fourteenth number of these sketches. He married Miss Mary Hartwell of Princeton, Mass. Consumption enfeebling his body, he closed up his business near the year 1816, and sought for health by traveling south. But the change of climate was ineffectu-

al in arresting the progress of his disease, and he fell a victim to its power.

Frye Hall, Esq., was born in Methuen, Mass. He came to Camden, it is supposed, about the year 1806, in company with his brother Farnham, who traded here until after the war, and then removed to New York. Frye, being a tanner by trade, worked at the business a number of years, and then went to store-keeping, but without great success. In 1821, he was chosen town clerk, and served in that capacity until 1826. For a series of years, he was committee on accounts. About the year 1826, he removed to Hope, and resided there until 1827, when he was simultaneously elected County Treasurer and Register of Deeds of the then just formed County of Waldo. He then took up his residence in Belfast, where he remained until the close of his life. We think he held the office of Register of Deeds until 1847, but the length of time he was County Treasurer, we cannot now ascertain. Being a Mason, he had conferred upon him by that fraternity, the office of District Deputy Grand Master, which place he filled at the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1849, at the age of nearly 63 years. In Mr. Hall were combined the various valuable traits of a christian citizen. His surviving wife, by whom he had eleven children, (two of whom are dead,) was Eliza, daughter of Capt. John Pendleton of Camden.

Hon. Joseph Hall, brother to the preceding, was born in Methuen, June 26, 1793. In 1809, he left his native village and settled in Camden. With the exception of a few months passed at school in Andover, Mass., he was employed as clerk until he became of age. In 1813 he was elected an officer in the militia; was subsequently chosen Captain of Camden Light Infantry; soon after was elected Major, Lieutenant Colonel, then Colonel. During the war of 1812, he commanded a detachment of thirty men, and the parapets upon Eaton's and Jacob's Point, were erected under his supervision.

In 1816, Mr. Hall married Mary, the daughter of Capt. Nathan Howe of Shrewsbury, Mass.* In 1821 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln and Hancock Counties. His wife died in 1825, leaving six children. In 1827, Col. Hall was again married to Eliza, daughter of William Parkman, Esq., of this town. After Waldo County was formed, in 1827, Col. Hall received the appointment of Sheriff, and entered upon the duties of an organization of the County, in July of the same year. In 1830, he was appointed Post-master at Camden, and, in 1833, was elected the first Representative to Congress from Waldo District. In 1835 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and thus remained in Washington during the closing years of President Jackson's exciting administration. The post-master at Camden died in 1837, while in possession of the office, and at the solicitation of his friends, Col. Hall accepted again the position of post-master here.

In 1838, Col. Hall received the appointment of Measurer in the Boston Custom House, and retained the position until 1846, when the office of Navy Agent for the port of Boston was conferred upon him by his personal friend and associate in Congress, President Polk, without application on the part of Mr. Hall. In 1849, he was removed by President Taylor, on political grounds, and, in the fall of the same year, was the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor of Boston, receiving the entire vote of the party in the city, a conclusive evidence of the high estimation attained by his residence in the metropolis of New England. In the winter of 1849, having purchased the farm of the late Capt. William Norwood at Camden, he returned thither with his family. In 1857, he was offered the position of Weigher, Measurer and Guager, in the Boston Custom House.

* For a genealogical register of the family, see Ward's History of Shrewsbury, page 314.

tom House, by the present Collector, the Hon. Arthur W. Austin, which position he still retains.

By his second wife, Col. Hall has seven children, making the whole number thirteen, all of whom, with the exception of two by his first wife, still survive.

No citizen of Camden has filled so many offices of public trust, as the subject of this sketch, in all of which he has evinced an ability commensurate to the station. He has now attained to a venerable age, possessed of sound health, and in the full enjoyment of his faculties.

Hon. Jonathan Thayer, was born at Milford, Mass., Jan. 25, 1779, and graduated at Brown University, R. I., in 1803. After he had completed his collegiate course, he taught an academy for two years in Rhode Island, after which, he entered the office of Nathaniel Searl, an eminent lawyer of Providence, and, after reading law with him for two years, went to Norton and continued his studies under Hon. Laban Wheaton, another distinguished member of the legal profession, with whom he remained one year. In Sept. 1808, he was admitted to the bar at Taunton, Mass., and soon commenced practice at Dighton, where he remained for three years, and in 1811, removed to Camden.

In 1821, Mr. Thayer married Sophia, youngest daughter of Hon. Thomas Rice of Wiscasset. In 1825, he was elected a member of the Executive Council, and re-elected for three successive years. He served as one of the council of the lamented Lincoln, for whom he ever entertained the highest respect. He also served in the councils of Gov. Parris, between whom, and himself, there always existed a warm friendship. Gov. Parris was at one time Judge upon the Supreme bench, and they were long and intimately acquainted in court and council.

In 1831, he was appointed a County Commissioner, but that office not being congenial to his tastes, he resigned it, and the next year was elected Senator. In 1840, he was appointed Judge of Probate, by Gov. Fairfield, the duties

of which office, he performed for seven years with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Judge Thayer was an effective debater; a gentleman of great reading, and of nice discrimination. He was a close student, and imbibed the principles of common law from its purest fountains—from the works of eminent English authors. For many years he had an extensive practice in Lincoln, Hancock, and Waldo. As counsel, he was often associated with, or pitted against gentlemen of much ability. His name will be found in the reports of cases, either as opposing, or associate counsel, with Allen, Crosby, Samuel Fessenden, Greenleaf, Longfellow, Orr, Ruggles, Wilson, Williamson, Wheeler, and others. In 1830, the Reports show that he was either for plaintiff or defendant, in every case argued before the Supreme Court, at Waldo bar.

While Judge Thayer was in full practice, many students-at-law, sought the advantage of his office and instruction. The following gentlemen availed themselves of his tuition: Thos. Bartlett, Esq.; Hon. Geo. M. Chase, late consul at Lahania, deceased; Waterman T. Hewett, Esq., deceased; Augustus C. Robbins, Esq., Col. E. K. Smart, his son-in-law, and N. T. Talbot, Esq., of Rockport.

For thirty-four years, Judge Thayer was a member of the Congregational church, but, although connected to a particular sect, he ever manifested towards other denominations, great charity and toleration for their opinions.

A week previous to his decease, he rose very early in the morning, with a view to take the steamer Daniel Webster for the city of Belfast. It being dark and rainy, he evidently mistook a platform in the ship-yard, for the sidewalk near the road, from which he fell, resulting in his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1853, at the age of 74 years and 8 months.*

* We have condensed the above from an obituary notice in the Christian Mirror of Oct. 18, 1853, written by Col. Smart. For

Capt. William Norwood, was born on Mt. Desert. Following the sea in early life, he settled in what is now North Haven, where, Jan. 8, 1804, he married Miss Deborah Winslow of that place, whose ancestors formerly resided on the place now known as the Daniel Webster farm in Marshfield. Not desiring to risk his property in so exposed a place as the islands, during the war, he removed to Camden in 1812, and entered into the commercial business. He first traded in the Stockbridge building, and afterwards purchased of Nicholson, the "Norwood block," as it is now called. He first resided in the old "mansion house," and afterwards bought the place now occupied by his son, Capt. W. A. Norwood. He also owned, and had carried on for him, the Col. Hall farm. Mr. Norwood was largely engaged in navigation and trade, to which he closely devoted his attention, with deserved success. Capt. Norwood had six children, four of whom now survive. He died May 24, 1824, aged 55 years. His wife deceased Jan. 6, 1849, aged 75 years.

Frederick Jacobs, son of Samuel, was born in Camden, and received his education under the tutoring of Dr. Patch, who, by the way, has instructed many of those who are now our most enterprising citizens. Mr. Jacobs commenced trade in Limerick, and afterwards returned to his native village, where he went into company with his brother Samuel, (who had studied for the bar,) and Watson Freeman, who is now United States Marshal of Massachusetts. They traded in the Daniels' building. In the monotonous life of a small sea-board-town trader, there is but little to call forth the highest latent energies of a man, and hence the superior natural abilities of Mr. Jacobs were not called into requisition, as they would have been, had

resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of Waldo County bar, on the death of Judge Thayer, see *Republican Journal* of Oct. 21, 1853.

he lived in eventful times. Mr. Jacobs may be said to have been a man gifted physically and mentally, and was one of our most enterprising merchants. He married Julia, daughter of Benjamin Cushing, Esq., (who now survives him,) by whom he had six children. He died in 1834, aged 39 years.

Gen. Amos Hale Hodgman, was a son of Job Hodgman, one of the earliest settlers of Camden, who came from Mason, N. H. [See Hill's history of Mason, recently issued from the press. page 210.] He was born in Camden about the year 1792, and received his education from Dr. Patch, and served an apprenticeship at the clothier business, under Ephraim Wood. Soon after completing his trade, in 1814, he went to Warren, where he carried on the same craft on his own account. He next went into the mercantile business, and engaged quite largely in ship-building. In the meantime, the town was not unmindful of his abilities, and sent him for six successive years as representative, and two terms afterwards. In 1824, he was appointed as Justice of the Peace; in 1827, Colonel of the 14th Regiment, and was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General. He was also a member of the Governor's Council one year, and a delegate to the Convention that nominated Hon. Martin Van Buren, at Baltimore, in 1836. Belonging to the Masonic fraternity, he delivered an address before them, about the year 1830. In the enjoyment of his health and faculties, he has now retired from business, and resides in his adopted town, Warren. He has been twice married, and by both wives has had ten children.

Hon. Jonas Wheeler, son of Jotham Wheeler, was born in Concord, Mass., Feb. 9, 1789, and graduated at Harvard College, in 1810. In the following year he came to Camden, and read law with Erastus Foote, Esq., and settled in the profession in this town. He was Justice of the Peace; first Representative from this town to the State

Legislature, in 1820; Colonel in the militia, and member of the Senate of Maine, of which he was President the two last years of his life. As a politician, Col. Wheeler possessed in an eminent degree, the faculty of electioneering. As a barrister, he was not noted for brilliancy of talents, industry of research, or closeness of application. He was always averse to litigation, and uniformly discountenanced it. Being more successful as a counselor, than as an advocate, his name does not often occur in the Law Reports.

Sociable, generous, and free in his manners, he fell in with the ideas that then obtained, in indulging in "flexible and convivial habits," which ~~were~~ a detriment to his success. Colonel Wheeler was a man of fine feelings, and kind sympathies, by which he endeared himself to a large circle of friends. His office was in the Masonic building. He died, unmarried, May 1, 1826, aged 37 years.*

Joseph Jones, was born in Warren, Mass., Oct. 14, 1797. When he was three years old, his parents removed to St. Albans, Vt. He came to Camden in 1818, with scarcely any resources, save those of a resolute will, and a determined heart, and was employed by Nathaniel Martin, (who then kept in the Hunt block,) as a store clerk. Remaining with Martin about three years, he then went into business for himself. About the year 1824, he, in company with Dr. Jos. Huse, built the Sherman building, where he traded for a number of years, and then, (near the year 1833,) built the brick store now occupied by his sons. His taste was not in favor of public office, and hence his name does not flourish in that connection, except as Adjutant of the militia, and as President of the Megunticook bank. He was eminently a man of business, and, as such, will

* Shattuck, in his history of Concord, Mass., page 251, gives a brief sketch of Col. Wheeler, and incorrectly states that he was a "delegate to form the Constitution" of Maine.

always be regarded as being among the most enterprising of his class. In the aspect of character, he was a practical christian, and, without display, exercised the trait of benevolence, as well as the other virtues.

In July, 1851, Mr. Jones received a paralytic shock, since which time, he has been incapacitated for business. His wife, (who was Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Nathan Brown,) died in 1847. Of his nine children, all are living but one.

Stephen Barrows, Esq., son of Banajah, is a native of this town. His father was born in Attleboro', Mass., and was one of the first settlers in the west part of Camden. The subject of this sketch occupied, for quite a number of years, the office of town clerk and selectman, and was also Justice of the Peace. While representative of this town, at Augusta, he was chosen Assistant Clerk of the House. For a year, we think, he was one of the Inspectors of the State Prison. For many years he has been one of the leading citizens of the western section of the town. At about the age of 68 years, he still lives on his farm, in Rockville, enjoying the meed of a life of industry and integrity.

Nathaniel Dillingham, son of Joshua, was born either in Bristol or in this town. His father came from Bristol, Me., and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Henry Knight, on the post-road leading to Lincolnville,

The subject of this notice, married Miss Rachel Mirick of Princeton, Mass., by whom he has had six children, two of whom are living. Mr. D. was one of the selectmen from 1824 to 1831; and was committee on accounts a number of years. For several years he was cashier of Megunticook Bank. Being an excellent chirographer, and exact accountant, he often filled positions where he exercised, to public satisfaction, his aptitude in these acquirements. Though a farmer by occupation, he sometimes engaged himself as a clerk, when not occupied with the business of his

farm. In comfortable circumstances, he removed to Oldtown, about the year 1850, where he still resides.

Dea. Joseph Stetson, son of Micah, was born in Scituate, Mass., Jan. 1792. [For a genealogical register of the Stetsons, see Barry's "Records of the Stetson Family," and also History of Hanover, pp. 378-384.] He came to Camden in Jan. 1813, and returned to his native place in the following December. On his return, he went into the navy yard, at Charlestown, where he worked at his trade, that of a ship-carpenter. In Feb. 1814, he went to Lake Champlain, and there followed his occupation during the building of the American fleet. After the vessels of war were launched, he returned to Mass., and, in June, 1815, again came to Camden, where he became a permanent resident. He worked with Capt. Noah Brooks until 1819, when he married Mary, daughter of William and Lucy Eaton. The same year he went into the ship-building business, on his own account. During this year, he was chosen Captain of the Light Infantry company, which position he held for five years. Although he was not an aspirant for public office, he was sent by his party, (whig,) representative to the Legislature, in 1844. Mr. S. has superintended, as master, the building of something like 70 sail of vessels, ranging from 47, to 1200 tons burthen. Since 1824, he has been an acceptable member of the congregational church, of which he has been a deacon for quite a number of years. Of his ten children, seven are living.

Hon. Benjamin J. Porter, son of Maj. Billy Porter, was born in Beverly, Mass., Sept. 20, 1763. After completing his academical course at Byfield Academy, he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Doct. Jones. His uncle being engaged as surgeon in the Continental Army, in 1779, young Porter became surgeon's mate. It is believed, that he acted in that capacity in Lafayette's regiment. While in this position, he became acquainted with

many of the leading men of the Revolution. Among those with whom he was on intimate terms, were Generals Knox and Lafayette. At the close of the war, Doct. Porter went to Scarboro', where he practised medicine awhile and then went to Stroudwater, now Westbrook, where he remained several years, practising much of the time in Portland, with good success. Entering into partnership with Hon. Wm. King, (subsequently first Governor of Maine,) then of Scarboro', in the lumbering business, he removed to Topsham, where they carried on an extensive and lucrative business, in connection with the mercantile. Soon after forming a business partnership with Mr. King, he entered into a matrimonial partnership with his partner's sister, Elizabeth L. King. Messrs. King & Porter carried on the business until about the year 1810, when the former removed to Bath, and there formed another branch. By the freshet of 1814, on the Androscoggin river, Dr. Porter suffered a loss, in mills, lumber, and, as one of the proprietors of the bridge, of something like \$80,000. During embargo times, his loss in navigation was also considerable. Previous to his misfortunes, he was chosen as one of the Massachusetts Governor's Counselors, and was also Senator from Lincoln County. When the separation occurred between Maine and Massachusetts, Dr. Porter was chosen as one of the commissioners to make a division of the property. In the fall of 1829, he removed from Topsham to Camden, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 18, 1847, at the age of 83 years and 11 months. Dr. Porter was a gentleman of rare conversational powers, and great suavity of manners. "As polite as Dr. Porter," was a ripe saying. Of his six children, three are living, viz.: — Hon. Chas. R., of Bath; Rufus K. J., who lives in Kingfield, Me., and Benj. J., now post-master in this town.

Capt. Samuel G. Adams, son of Joshua Adams, was born at Owl's Head, Thomaston, Sept. 28, 1803, and came

to Camden, Oct. 1821. He was clerk in the store of Benj. Cushing, Esq., until 1823, when he commenced on his own account. In 1827, he married Adeline Cushing, daughter of his former employer. Devoting his attention to the mercantile business with assiduity, he found but little time to suffer his name to be used as a candidate for town or other offices. Through the solicitation of friends, he accepted a Captain's position in the militia; was chosen selectman, and, in 1840, elected as town representative. Capt. Adams is extensively and favorably known through his connection with commercial affairs. He possesses those elements of character which invariably lead to success. Of his ten children, nine are living.

Joseph H. Estabrook, M. D., son of Rev. Joseph Estabrook, was born in Athol, Mass., in 1797, and graduated at Williams College in the class of 1818. In 1821, he came to Camden, and entered into the practice of his profession. In 1823, he married Caroline, daughter of Sam'l Jacobs, Esq. Of their nineteen children, twelve are living. Dr. Estabrook's reputation is confined principally to his profession, though not exclusively so. An adherent to the Whig party in politics, that then powerful organization in this State once evinced their appreciation of his abilities, by nominating him for State Senator. This mark of approval is not diminished by the fact that his party were unsuccessful in then electing their candidates. A strong token of the estimation in which he is held, by his professional brethren, is that of his having been elected by them, President of the Maine Medical Association, a few years since.

As a surgeon, Dr. Estabrook has but few superiors in this State, and as a physician, his name figures among the foremost in the Allopathic school. As the fruit of his extensive practice, he has acquired quite a wide repute as a consulting physician. For the past few years, he has had for a partner, his son, Theodore L. Estabrook, who is a graduate of the New York Medical University, of the class

of 1852-53. The latter is to deliver the annual address before the Maine Medical Association, which convenes at Waterville in the spring of 1859.

Hon. Ephraim K. Smart, son of Rev. E. K. Smart, a Methodist clergyman, was born in Prospect, (now Searsport,) in 1813. In 1831, his father met with a sudden death. A year after, his father's property was destroyed by fire, which consequently left the subject of our sketch, at the age of eighteen, without assistance or friends to aid him. Determined to obtain an education by his own exertions, he applied himself with diligence to his studies at home, and afterwards, for two years, placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Holmes, of Winthrop, and then went to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, where he remained five terms. In 1835, he came to Camden, and entered the law office of Hon. Jonathan Thayer, and after three years study, was admitted to the bar. He afterwards married Sarah, daughter of Judge Thayer. In 1838, was appointed post-master of Camden. In 1841, at the age of twenty-eight years, was elected to the Senate of Maine. Was appointed Aid-de-camp to Gov. Fairfield, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in 1842. The same year, he was re-elected to the Senate. In 1843, he went to the State of Missouri, and was admitted to the practice of law in that State, as an Attorney and Counselor at law and Solicitor in Chancery. In the following year, (1844) he returned to Camden, where he continued to practice in his profession. In 1845, he was re-appointed post-master of Camden. In 1847, he was elected to Congress, by the Democratic party, and returned by them to the same position in 1850. The marked ability with which Col. Smart served his constituents, while in Congress, shows that they did not overestimate his talents. Soon after his term of office at Washington expired, in 1853, he was appointed Collector of Customs of Belfast District. While acting in this capacity, he established the *Maine Free Press* in 1854,

which he edited with much vigor, for about three years. His term of office, as Collector of Belfast, having expired by limitation, in 1838, he returned to the practice of law in Camden, in company with Thaddeus R. Simonton, Esq., a graduate of Bowdoin College, of the class of 1833.

Col. Smart's wife, by whom he had three children, two of whom survive, died in the spring of 1858, greatly beloved and respected by all.

Hon. Maurice C. Blake, son of the late Dr. Blake, of Otisfield, we think, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1838, soon after which he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland. About the year 1841-42, he came to Camden and entered into the practice of his profession. In 1846, he was elected, by the Whig party, town representative. Under President Taylor's administration, he was appointed Collector of the Belfast Revenue District, which place he held for four years. Believing that a wide sphere of action would be more compatible with his taste, he started for California, in August, 1853, and arrived there in the ship "Whistler," the first part of November, after a passage of one hundred and thirty-one days. Taking up his residence in San Francisco, as a lawyer, he soon became identified with the interests of that city. Belonging to the renowned "Vigilance Committee," he was elected, principally through the suffrages of that organization, as a member of the Legislative Assembly from San Francisco, in 1857, which place he held for one year. In the following year, he was elected by the "Peoples' party," Judge of San Francisco County, and took his seat upon the bench, April 5, 1858, at a salary of \$6000 per annum. Judge Blake is possessed of latent talents, which, when brought into exercise by opposition, reveal themselves to be of no inferior order. While a resident of this town, he maintained the reputation, which has since followed him, of being a man of un-

disputed integrity of character. As yet, he has never entered the "state matrimonial."

There are other gentlemen whose prominence, as citizens, suggests a continuation of these biographical delineations, but should we proceed further, we fear our eventual line of distinction could not be made without engendering in some minds a feeling akin to invidiousness, more than we may already have unconsciously enkindled. There are a number, undoubtedly, whom we may have passed over, without design, whose conspicuousness, as citizens, would entitle them to the same regard we have shown to some of their contemporaries. Such, and all other deficiencies observable, we submit to the charitableness of the discernor,

A VIEW OF CAMDEN AS IT IS.—1859.

Remarks—The five villages of Camden—The Mountains—Mt. Battie—Mt. Megunticook—Bald Mountain—Ragged Mountain—Coast Survey Station—Mt. Pleasant—Other elevations—Description of Mt. Battie and Mt. Megunticook—Views from their summits—Ball Rock—Ponds—Wawenock Cave—Industrial resources—The Lime Manufacturing Interest—Water privileges—Account of all the Water Power Establishments upon Megunticook Stream—Spring Brook, Harrington's Brook, Goose River Stream, Oyster River Stream, and the mills, &c., upon the same—Ice Business—Ship-building—Navigation Statistics—The Fishing Interest—Agriculture—School Affairs—Literary Societies—Growth of the town—Concluding Remarks.

IN taking a view of Camden as it is, we shall first survey it topographically, and afterwards glance at the various manufacturing industries, and other interests of the town, as comprehended in its increase and growth. The five villages in town, in the order of size, are Camden, Rockport, Rockville, West-Camden and Simonton's Corner, all of which have a post-office, except the last mentioned. The three latter villages are situated inland, while the first two are on the seaboard, and possess a harbor each. Rockport harbor is the better of the two, and is one of the most secure and advantageous havens in the State.

In regard to scenery, the aspect of Camden, reposing at the base of Mt. Battie, is of an inspiring, yet pleasing character; Rockport, rugged and romantic, presents with its beautiful harbor, a picture difficult to be excelled in attractiveness; Rockville, pleasantly situated a short distance from the lakelet of Chickawakie, presents a scene which is calm and lovely; West-Camden, with its mountainous surroundings, is possessed of a fine diversity of rural views; the village at Simonton's corner, with its less remarkable features, derives its share of attention from the position it occupies in a most picturesque section of the town.

The first objects of attraction in approaching this locality, by land or water, are our mountains, which have served as landmarks to the mariner, from the days of Martin Pring, to the present time.

Of the elevations thus designated, there are four embraced within the limits of the town, besides several eminences only deserving the appellation of hills. The nearest of these heights to the Harbor village is Mount Battie, (as it is modernly spelled,) which is three-fourths of a mile north from the post-office, or lower bridge. Its altitude, as determined by a zenith telescope measurement, made by the U. S. coast surveyors, is nearly 1000 feet above the sea level, which is over 325 feet less than calculated by Dr. C. T. Jackson, by a barometrical observation. Mt. Megunticook, situated north of, and adjoining, Mt. Battie, rises to the height of 1265 feet, according to the above first-mentioned authority, which is 192 feet less than made by the latter named calculator.

Bald Mountain, so called from the baldness of its top, is of another range, and is three and a half miles north-west from the post-office. Its altitude, according to the U. S. surveyors, is 1140 feet.

Mt. Hosmer, (thus named after an early resident, who dwelt near its base,) or Ragged Mountain, as it is now

aptly called, is three and a half miles west from the post-office. This irregular shaped mountain has two principal eminences, the higher of which, according to our last mentioned authority, is 1230 feet. Upon the loftier elevation, Prof. A. D. Bache established the U. S. coast survey station, in 1854, for astronomical and magnetic observations, as connected with the surveys now being prosecuted by Government. Mount Pleasant belongs to this group, and lies partly in this town, Warren and Union. Besides these, there are several inferior sized heights, such as Spruce Mountain, in the west part of the town; Bear Mountain and Beach Hill, in the south-east section of the town. Medambatte, or Burnt Land, is the name of a rising piece of ground, situated between West-Camden, Rockville and Rockland.

Of the mountains we have mentioned, Mount Battie is the oftenest ascended by excursionists. Its southern ascent is somewhat difficult from its precipitousness, but, by taking the "path" which commences near the "Devil's track," it is made comparatively easy. The north-western declivity is very facile to ascend. At this place a road was made through the woods, during the "last war," for the purpose of conveying the pieces of ordnance to the summit, as before stated. At different times, since then, the passage has been cleared for the accommodation of those who prefer reaching the top with a horse and carriage. The charming avenue of trees through which we have to pass in taking the "road," is greatly admired by every lover of the picturesque. In anticipating a ramble through "the Avenue," we realize the inspiration of the bard, in his strain, as he says, —

"We'll walk through the grove at the top of the hill,

Where the hemlock, the pine and the oak love to grow,

And the air is so sweet, as we wander at will,

That the pulse and the heart with more gratitude flow."

The approach from this quarter has the advantage, also,

of having the prospect concealed from view by the woods, until the summit is attained, when it suddenly breaks on the astonished gaze in all its magnificence.

Geologically speaking, this, and the adjoining mountain, consist, according to Dr. Jackson, entirely of a grey variety of mica slate, forming consolidated strata, which incline to the horizon at an angle of seventy degrees. On the top of Mt. Battie, are two conical piles of stones, thus accumulated by persons depositing a stone thereon, whenever they make the ascent, which has gained for them the name of the "Rambler's Memorials." To the westward of these monuments, in the midst of a thicket of woods, is a spring called the "Bear's well," where, at any season of the year, one can slake his thirst. A short distance south of the green plat, where, in war times, were planted the cannons, is a steep, down which parties of pleasure have worn a path by the frequent rolling of stones, and thus titled it as the "Rolling road." Notwithstanding the view is grand from this eminence, yet, it is more surpassingly so from the adjoining elevation. We will simply enumerate some of the principal bearings taken from Mt. Battie, with a pocket compass, and then pass to her loftier neighbor for a bird's-eye-view. Rockland bears S. by E.; Camden, S. E. by S.; Rockport, S. S. E.; Owl's Head, S. E. by S.; Fox Island light, E. S. E.; Isle au Haute, E. by S.; Manhegan Island, S.; Mt. Desert, E.; Matinicus Island, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

In ascending Mt. Megunticook, we pause at an escarpment near the top on the southern side, called the "Jumping-off-place," from which tall trees on the ridge below have the appearance of mere saplings. This rocky cliff rises perpendicularly to about the height of three hundred feet. From this stand-point, Mt. Battie has a very diminutive appearance, and more resembles a hillock, than it does a mountain. Forcing our way through a large and small growth of spruce, hemlock and pine, we are enabled to attain the object of our toilsome journey, by reaching

the crest. Although our range of vision is somewhat obstructed by the forest trees crowning the apex, yet we are enabled, from different positions, to behold one of the most beautiful panoramas conceivable. In a practical manner we here appreciate the finely conceived lines of Bryant :

“Thou shalt look

Upon the green and rolling forest tops,
And down into the secrets of the glens,
And streams, that, with their bordering thickets strive
To hide their windings. Thou shalt gaze at once,
Here on white villages and tilth and herds,
And swarming roads, and there on solitudes
That only hear the torrent, and the wind,
And eagle's shriek.”

The eye here takes in a view of the bay, with its islands, answering in number to the days in a year, out to a wide expanse of waters, where the ocean blends with the horizon. In another direction, is seen a vast extent of country, bordered by distant mountains. As we experience, in gazing at those far off elevations, feelings akin to fascination, we are inclined to question and respond with Campbell :

“Why to yon mountains turns the musing eye;
Whose cloud capped summits mingle with the sky?
Why do yon cliffs of shadowy tint appear
More sweet than all the landscape shining near?
'Tis *distance*, lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain with its azure hue.”

Among the most marked elevations here described, are Mt. Desert, Mt. Katahdn, (120 miles north,) Mts. Blue, Bigelow, and the White Hills of New Hampshire. The highlands interjacent, although worthy of being specified, are too numerous to mention. Adding a pleasing diversity to the view, are various beautiful villages, and many mirror-ing sheets of water. Reposing below us, filled with its miniature islands, and peninsulas, is Canaan's charming lakelet, with its sinuous stream. From a bold spur of the

mountain near the line that divides this town from Lincolnville, we view to advantage the subjacent turnpike. From the diminutive size of persons, as seen from this giddy height, traveling this celebrated thoroughfare, we should judge them to be half a mile distant.

Detached from the Megunticook range, although belonging to the same group, is Ball Rock, in Lincolnville, which, it is estimated, rises to about the altitude of 1050 feet. Other elevations in the towns adjoining, add much to the beautiful and romantic aspect of this vicinity.

The number of ponds in town, which give a fine diversity to the scenery, are ten, the names of which, and the area in acres, we find on Osborn's map of Camden, to be as follows:—Canaan pond, 500 acres; Hosmer's pond, 65; Lilly pond, 65; Grassy or Bowley's pond, 200; Oyster River pond, 150; Rocky pond, 20; Mace's pond, 60; Tolman's pond, 65; Chickawakie pond, 210, and a small pond of about 14 acres at Ingraham's corner. Grassy pond, surrounded by mountains, is next to Canaan's lakelet in the remarkable beauty of its appearance. From the greater part of these sheets of water, issue streams which drive quite a number of mills, as we shall shortly notice.

Among the natural curiosities of the town the most worthy of mention, is Wawenock Cave, situated about a quarter of a mile to the westward of the town-house, in the Annis pasture. In the time of the early settlers, it was known as the "Bear's Den," and was frequented by sheep, which sought shelter in it from the storms. In the month of September, 1857, in company with a friend, we determined to examine the cave. Forcing our way into the entrance, which was about eighteen inches in diameter, we found ourselves in a vaulted cell of four feet in height, twenty-two in length, and sixteen in breadth. Finding several passages filled with alluvial dirt, and fertilizing matter, we attempted the task of excavating them, for which we came prepared with lights and the necessary implements.

In the easterly end, we penetrated two passages about ten feet, and afterward essayed others. In none of them did we reach the terminus. Delving with our shovels, and sounding with our bar in the central part of the cave, we found the accumulation of dirt, and animal deposit, to be some three or four feet deep. Relieved of twenty cart loads of this earthy matter, the dimensions of the cave would appear quite spacious. Indications seem to establish the inference, that in Indian times, this subterranean place was used, perhaps, as a place of habitation, or retreat from a foe. The evidence of this assumption, rests on the fact, that not only the principal chamber, but every passage we penetrated, was dinged with smoke, the origin of which, is traced by the brands we unearthed in one of the easterly recesses, where appears to have been the fire-place. Another strong proof of the cave having been frequented by the red man, is that of a flint spear head having been dug up, as the result of a subsequent exploration. To the excursionist, Wawenock Cave can but become a place of resort, especially when it shall have been made more easily accessible than at present.

There are other places of interest, which, from their being so generally known, we will here omit and pass on to the industrial resources of the town.

Of the different kinds of business done here, that of the manufacture of lime, first commands attention. Camden may be said to be rich in its limestone resources. The quality of this mineral is acknowledged to be, on the average, as good as any in the State. The number of quarries in town, that are now worked, amount to fifteen, of which, five are at Camden, five at Rockport, three at Simonton's corner, and two at West-Camden.

By an improvement in the construction of lime kilns, invented in 1854, the old fashioned kind are gradually being superseded. At the present time. (Feb. 1859,) there are twenty of the old kilns and five of the patent kind in

use in the town. All of the latter are in Rockport. The improvement consists of an immense hopper, to receive the raw material, and, by its very shape, to give the limestone room to push up when it expands, and, also, by so constructing arched furnaces, as to apply the intensest of wood heat to the stone, and, at the same time, allow the ashes to take one direction and the lime, as it is formed, to take another. The saving of wood and time is immense. The old kiln requires seven cords of wood to turn out 100 casks of lime, while the new will produce the same number with four cords. In the old style of furnace, there must be nearly eight days for the production of 600 casks, while the new one will furnish the same quantity in six days. The old fashioned kiln not only consumes more wood and time in burning, but stands idle while cooling, and during the discharging of its lime. The new kiln burns for three months without any necessity for extinguishing or renewing of the fires, which at that time are put out in order to arrange the furnace. By the improved method, lime is manufactured ten cents per cask, cheaper, than by the old mode.

The patent kilns, in Rockport, turn out on the average, one hundred casks of lime per day; all the others in the same village, fifty, making the whole number four hundred and fifty. Including the number of casks marketed from the westerly part of the town, there are annually shipped from Rockport, 156,500 casks of lime. At Camden harbor, the number of casks manufactured are estimated at twelve thousand. Reckoning the amount brought here for shipment, from the adjoining towns, and it may be said in round numbers, that there are shipped annually from this town, 175,000 casks, which, at a medium price of between fifty-five and sixty cents the cask, would amount to over \$100,000. During the past year, lime casks have been furnished at fifteen cents each, and kiln wood at the rate of \$2,50 per cord. The highest priced lime, which is made from the hardest stone, and makes the most beautiful

white finish, is called "lump lime," and generally commands the best market in New York, where it is used for costly edifices. The darker quality, which is considered as the strongest, is used in most of our Government fortresses. We are here reminded of the fact, that in 1817, Capt. John Welch carried in his vessel, three hundred casks of Camden lime to Washington, which were used in building the capitol. Upon this incident, aside from the well known fact, it may be said that Camden lime possesses a national reputation, which is all that need be said in commendation of it.

The manufacturing advantages of Camden, as connected with its numerous mill privileges, are not often surpassed. The streams issuing from our largest ponds have been made available in facilitating manual labor, by the erection of such establishments, as require water power for the propulsion of machinery.

The most valuable water privileges in town, are found upon Megunticook stream, which issues from Canaan pond. On either side of the island at the foot of the pond, which transiently divides the stream at its head, is a saw and grist-mill, commonly called "Molineaux's mills," that gentleman there having first erected such. Next below, is Messrs. Bisbee, Marble & Co.'s powder-mill, which was built about the year 1846, by Swett & Davis of Buckfield. At present, there are sixteen buildings on the premises, connected with the business. The average number of kegs of powder annually made, amounts to 5000, which require in their composition, 50 tons of saltpetre, 17,500 pounds of brimstone, and 60 cords of alder-wood. The precariousness of this business, so far as relates to casualties, is well understood. Up to the present time, there have been nine explosions, some of which have proved fatal to human life. The last accident of the kind occurred in 1853. The number of hands employed at different seasons of the year, range from two to four.

The next manufactory, is Amasa Gould's plug and wedge mill. In 1855, David Knowlton, an ingenious machinist, of this town, constructed for this mill a machine which would make 15,000 plugs per day. This business being dependent on ship-building, is not at all comparable to what it was five years ago. In 1854, the number of plugs and wedges turned out by Mr. G., amounted to 1,650,000. The market for these, extends from Eastport to New Orleans.

Further down the stream, is the block factory of Horatio Alden & Co. There is, in this establishment, a machine for manufacturing dead-eyes, which is worthy of mention. It is mostly the invention of D. Knowlton. This machine is of such construction as to take a *lignumvitæ* log and cut it into blocks of the right dimensions for any size of dead-eyes, center and drill the centers, turn, strap gouge, bore and lanyard gouge on both sides. This labor-saving invention was constructed by Mr. Knowlton in 1854, and is one of the best of the kind in use. The amount of business done at this establishment averages, annually, \$20,000. In the building adjoining, is the machine shop of D. Knowlton & Co. The principal part of the various kinds of machinery used in this concern was made by the leading partner of the firm. The mentionable machines employed here, are four engine lathes; an eight feet iron plainer; an upright drill, and two drill lathes. Among the articles sent forth to an extensive market, by this enterprising company, are patent power capstans, (for which Mr. K. has filed a caveat,) portable cargo winces, ship's steering wheels, fire engine, or ship head pumps, &c. The reputation of this shop is becoming widely and favorably known, and has encouraged the public to believe that there is no necessity of sending beyond this State, to procure such articles as they have the facilities for producing. Annually, \$15,000 worth of business is done here.

Next below, is the oakum factory of Horatio Alden.

The original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1845. The machinery now in operation, was constructed by Mr. Knowlton, in 1854, at a cost of \$1,500. It consists of a wet and dry breaker, and finisher, and can pick and bale 2000 pounds of oakum per day. In this machinery, are a number of improvements made by Mr. Knowlton, among which, is that of preventing the oakum from winding round the shafts, which, thereby saves a great amount of labor, and prevents friction, and consequently, liabilities of fire. The number of bales manufactured here, yearly, is about 2,400, equal to 60 tons.

A few rods further down the stream, is the saw and grist-mill, owned by the heirs of the late James Richards. Adjoining this mill, is the sash and blind factory of Perry & Wood. We are unable to give any statistics relating to this enterprising concern, but can speak in terms of commendation of the execution of the various kinds of work done here, which is performed by planing, sawing, mortising, and other machines. In appreciation of the estimation in which the work done at this factory is held by competent judges, is the fact that the firm were awarded the first premium, and a diploma, at the State Fair, held at Bangor, in 1857. This mill privilege, as also the one below, belongs to the estate of Jas. Richards. The latter mentioned privilege is occupied by Bezealor Knight, in his wheelwright shop, and by the "Camden Iron Foundry," in the same and adjoining building. The foundry is owned by stockholders, consisting of Henry Knight, D. Knowlton, and others. They have the facilities here for furnishing castings of the various patterns required at the hands of a founder.

At the next dam below, is the bakery of the late Edward Bradbury, now carried on by Horton & Alden. The principal labor of the bakery, as may be supposed, is done by machinery. In 1858, the average number of barrels of flour made into crackers, ship, and ginger bread, was three

per day. Many of the surrounding towns are supplied with the "staff of life" by the "Camden bread" carriage, which has given the bakery a favorable reputation in this section of the State.

The next below, is the tannery of Thorndike, Scott & Co. This was established by Moses Parker, about the year 1813. After his death, it was purchased by the late Samuel Emerson, and after the demise of the latter, it was sold to the present proprietors. The machinery here used, is driven by water conducted through a canal leading from the basin of the grist and saw-mill dam above. This water power drives the bark-mill, rolling, and fulling-mills. Under shelter, there are twenty-eight double vats, and out doors there are twenty-six; also there are two water, and three lime pits. The number of sides tanned in 1858, was 2000; number of calf skins, 1000; dry hides, 500, and wool skins, 1000. They finish three-fourths of all the stock they tan, into wax leather, grain, and harness leather, and shavings or splits. These are all tanned in cold liquor. At present, four hands are employed, two of which attend to the currier business, and the rest to the other departments. They have adopted most, if not all, of the improved methods of tanning. The stock prepared at this establishment, finds a market throughout New England.

Next is the "Megunticook grist-mill," situated at the foot of the stream, and on the main street of the village. This mill is leased by Capt. Elijah Glover, to Nathan Pierce. The number of bushels of grain ground during the year ending Feb. 1859, is 35,000. During the same period, Mr. Pierce has sold at the mill, 25,000 bushels of corn. There are in operation here, three running stones, a cleanser and bolt, which are impelled by a head and fall of water of thirteen feet.

The woolen factory of Cyrus G. Alden, is the last upon the stream, and is the only brick building among the number we have mentioned. The flow of water which is led

into the factory by a flume, is dependent upon the dam above. The factory has one sett of machinery, and runs three hundred spindles. There are here manufactured yearly, upon the average, 36,500 yards of different kinds of woolen fabrics, such as cassimeres, satinets, and flannels, and 15,650 pounds of yarn. During the year 1858, the custom carding done here, amounted to \$1000. The number of hands employed the past year, of both sexes, has been fourteen. The factory being contiguous to the water, vessels can readily lay alongside to lade or unlade, which thus saves much labor and expense.

Having thus noticed all the mill privileges now occupied on Megunticook stream, which embraces but a small portion of the available water power, which future enterprise may make subservient to labor, we will glance at similar facilities in other parts of the town.

On Spring Brook stream, there is a stave and shingle mill, owned and run by Augustus Thomas. The shingle and heading machine here used, was made by D. Knowlton.

From a brook running from Harrington's meadow, is driven a stave and shingle mill, owned by Melvin and Hodgman.

On Goose River stream, there is one grist, and one saw-mill, and two stave-mills.

The furniture factory of Edward & Miles Leach, at West-Camden, on Oyster River stream, is an establishment worthy of special mention. Connected with the concern, is also a grist-mill, stave and shingle machine. The grist-mill has a new patent grinding apparatus, which is quite an improvement on the one it supplants. The furniture manufactured at the factory, consists principally of bedsteads, for which a market is usually readily found, generally in this State. The Messrs. Leach are young men of enterprise, and have thereby made their undertaking one of success.

In the same section of the town, driven by the above

stream, is a saw and grist-mill, belonging to the estate of Randall Tolman, which does quite a business. On the same stream, John Ingraham has a stave and shingle mill. At Rockville, is the tannery of Otis Wade. In the tannery building, S. Barrows has a stave and shingle mill, and Benjamin Barrows, also carries on the sash and blind business. At present they are not in operation here.

Besides the mills we have mentioned, there are others which we have not noticed, for lack of the requisite information, but it will be found that the most note-worthy have been alluded to.

Of late years, our citizens, those of Rockport, have devoted practical attention to the ice business, so that now it has become the source of considerable enterprise. The only establishment of the kind, in town, is the one at Rockport. The business was commenced in 1844, by Pitts & Hobbs, of Massachusetts, who ceased operations in 1847, when it passed into the hands of Carleton & Gould. In 1858, a new partnership, as now known, under the title of Carleton, Rust & Co., was formed. The place of operation is Lilly pond, where the most improved appliances are brought into requisition during the favorable winter months, for the facilitation of the business. Besides the large storage building on the wharf, owned by the company, another quite as large, has been erected during the past year near the margin of the pond. The forty men employed this season, 1858-59, will cut 25,000 tons of ice, which corresponds with the quantity reported the preceding season. Ready for shipment, this will amount, at \$1.25 the ton, to \$31,250. This article, which is so indispensable in a sultry climate, is shipped by the cargo, to the Southern States, where the demand secures for it a ready market.

Next demanding attention, are the navigation interests of the town. Previous to 1856, as we have before intimated, Camden was noted as a ship-building place, but since that time, the commercial depression, (from which,

particularly, all coast-bordered towns have suffered,) has completely prostrated that extensive branch of enterprise. It may be said, with but a faint exception, that during the past year, 1858, silence has reigned in all our ship-yards. For a number of years prior to 1856, Rockport built from 1500 to 2000 tons annually, and Camden quite as many, and hence it may be seen, how great the present contrast, with then. We have been informed by one of the leading firms in Rockport, that the ensuing year will witness, in that thriving and enterprising village, something like its wonted activity. It is anticipated that the close of 1859, will make true the assertion, that 1600 tons will be the number built there during the year. About 140 tons will be built in Camden the same time.

We learn from the tax register, that there are now owned in the town, 8634 tons of navigation, out of 21,817 tons which hail from here, contained in 101 vessels. The tonnage owned here, at \$25 the ton, would amount to \$205,850.

The business of Camden, as connected with the fishing interests, is not the least important. The result is attributable to the fact of this being a port of entry. The amount paid out at the Custom House here, in 1845, for fishing bounty, to vessels engaged in the bank, and other cod fisheries, was \$14,121. During the season of 1857, the amount was \$16,507. There were fitted out, in 1858, by S. G. Adams & Sons, and N. B. & J. H. Jones, at the Harbor, one hundred sail of fishermen. These are the only firms in town engaged in the outfit business, we believe, although others furnish a few supplies. Computing the average amount of business done in Camden village, at \$500 per sail, every thing included with the outfits, and we have for the one hundred craft, \$50,000, as the result.

Of the agricultural interests of the town, we can only speak in general terms. The westerly part of the town is the best farming portion, because of its possessing the

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The second is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the middle class. This is a result of the process of social mobility, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The third is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the industrialized areas. This is a result of the process of industrialization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The fourth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the developed areas. This is a result of the process of development, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The fifth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the advanced areas. This is a result of the process of advancement, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The sixth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the modern areas. This is a result of the process of modernization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The seventh is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the post-modern areas. This is a result of the process of post-modernization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The eighth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the global areas. This is a result of the process of globalization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The ninth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the digital areas. This is a result of the process of digitalization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The tenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the networked areas. This is a result of the process of networkization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The eleventh is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the interconnected areas. This is a result of the process of interconnection, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The twelfth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the integrated areas. This is a result of the process of integration, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The thirteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the unified areas. This is a result of the process of unification, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The fourteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the harmonized areas. This is a result of the process of harmonization, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The fifteenth is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in the balanced areas. This is a result of the process of balancing, which has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

most productive soil. There are quite a number of farms here, which will bear comparison with the best in the county. For lack of the requisite information, we are unable to go into the details of this most important branch of industry, which is well worthy of being presented in all its departments.

One of the surest indexes of the intelligence of a people, is found to be the favor with which they regard the educational affairs of the youth. This town has made liberal appropriations for the benefit of its schools, yet there is room for improvement in its application. For the year 1858, the town voted \$2500 for schools, while it received from the State, \$694,28, making a total of \$3,194,28. This sum is divided among twenty districts, containing 1968 scholars. In the summer, during the above year, twenty-four female teachers were employed, and two male teachers, but in the winter, there were twenty-two male, and two female teachers employed. In the Superintendent's Report, for 1857, we observe that we are represented as possessing eight "good school-houses," and twelve "poor" ones. We are informed by the Supervisor, Rev. E. Freeman, that the estimated value of school property in town, to-day, (Feb. 10, 1859,) is \$11,850. The best school-houses in town, are found in Districts numbers two, four, and nine, which cost, respectively, including the land, \$3000, \$3500, and \$500. In the fall of 1858, measures were taken to build a wooden school-house, in District number three, at the Harbor village, which will be completed in 1859, at a total probable cost of \$5,000.

Within the past year, the propriety of adopting the "grade system," has been discussed by the two districts at the Harbor village, and it is believed that they will unite as soon as convenience will permit. As it now is, District number three, with its appropriation of \$589, is but little more than able to employ a master the year round, while number two, with its \$337, can only have a master for a

part of the year. By uniting the two districts, a male teacher could be engaged, together with several female teachers, and thus have schools the year round, without any being debarred the privilege of attending constantly, as is now the case in the workings of the present imperfect system. The same remarks will apply to Districts numbers four and eighteen, in Rockport, where the appropriation of \$633 in the former, and \$258 in the latter, are sufficient to accomplish the same purpose. The willingness of two of the above named districts to adopt the grade system, will, undoubtedly, be made apparent, when the accommodations now being provided, shall be completed.

It is a pleasure to mention the fact, in connection with the educational interests of the town, that during the present season, (1858 and 1859,) young men of intellectual inclinations, have established a lyceum at Rockport, and Camden villages. These literary organizations adopt the same form of exercises of the club which was in successful operation at Camden, in the season of 1854-55, (which should have been mentioned before,) or, for example, the same as has been noticed under date of 1840. Such societies, besides being a source of improvement to those who participate in them, are an honor to the community where they exist.

In concluding these sketches, we cannot give a better idea of the growth of the town, during the past sixty years, than by an exhibit of the census covering that period.

Population in 1790, 331; in 1800, 872; in 1810, 1607; in 1820, 1828; in 1830, 2200; in 1840, 3005; in 1850, 4005; present population, (in 1859,) about 5000. Ninety years ago, there was but one habitation within the present limits of the town, while to-day, the number of dwellings is seven hundred.

The increase of population and wealth of the town, has been steady and unflagging, and when its resources, and facilities, shall receive the further attention of developing

enterprise, it will assume the prominent position its situation and advantages entitle it to. And as a place of residence, or resort, the healthfulness of the locality, and the rarely excelled beauty of the scenery, makes it one of the most desirable in New England. And, in order to make the town ever attractive, we should, as a community, discountenance every thing that is baneful to society, by sustaining the teachings of morality, and upholding the precepts of christianity.

BUSINESS REGISTER,

SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE DOING BUSINESS
IN TOWN, IN THE SPRING OF 1859.

[Owing to the large number engaged in agricultural and nautical pursuits, our limited space here compels us to omit them.]

CAMDEN VILLAGE.

Agricultural Implements, dealers in, — A. D. & E. D. Mansfield.

Apothecaries, — Jos. H. Estabrook, Edwin C. Fletcher.

Ambrotypist, — Albert M. Anderson.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, — Smart & Simonton.

Bakers, — Horton & Alden.

Beef and general Provision dealers, — Carleton, Clark & Co., Norwood & Green.

Blacksmiths, — Samuel Chase, Geo. Kaler, A. D. & E. D. Mansfield, Harrison Richardson, Russell & Andrews, Abel D. Tyler.

Block Manufactory, — Horatio Alden & Co.

Books, Stationery, Medicines and Fancy Goods, dealer in, Wm. Merriam.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, — Jabez Ames, Samuel Bragden, Greenlow & Woodsom, Chas. F. Hosmer.

Botanic Medicines, — Mrs. L. H. G. Rawson.

Brick Maker, — W. T. Collins.

Cabinet Maker and Sexton, — Geo. W. Cobb.

Carpenters, Master Ship, — Thos. C. Bartlett, Thos. B. Hodgman, Jos. Stetson.

Carver, — Jere. C. Cushing.

Caulkers, — Edmund Barnes, Archibald Buchanan, Alex. Buchanan.

Cooper,—Isaiah Barbour.

Dentist,—John F. Lord.

Deputy Sheriff,—Geo. W. Simonton.

Dry Goods and Carpetings, dealer in,—Geo. L. Follansbee.

Express Agents,—Jno. W. K. Norwood, E. M. Wood.

Fish Market,—John Ames.

Fish Curer and Inspector,—David L. Fernald.

Furniture Dealer,—Chas. F. Hobbs.

Grocers, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, and Fishermen's Outfits, dealers in.—S. G. Adams & Sons, N. B. & S. A. Jones.

Grist-mills,—Alden and others, Nathan Pierce, James Richards.

Hair Dressers,—Fred'k E. Foist, Albert Lovell.

Harness and Trunk Shop,—S. Hunt & Sons.

Hotel Keepers.—Erastus N. Pendleton, Mountain House; Geo. W. Simonton, Megunticook House.

Insurance Agents,—J. W. K. Norwood; E. M. Wood, Fire and Marine.

Iron Foundry,—Henry Knight, D. Knowlton & Co.

Joiners, Ship and House,—Isaac B. Bartlett, J. C. Cushing, Robt. Davis, Geo. W. B. McDonald, George W. Glover, Nath'l L. Josselyn, Geo. Lamb, Joseph G. Mirick, Joseph Perry, Daniel Richards, Benj. F. Tyler, Sylvanus Young.

Line Manufacturers,—S. G. Adams & Sons, W. G. Barrett, N. C. Fletcher, N. B. & S. A. Jones, Joseph C. Stetson.

Livery Stable,—James W. Clark, Wm. A. L. Rawson, Josiah S. Hobbs.

Lumber Dealers,—S. Hunt & Sons.

Machine Shop,—David Knowlton & Co.

Masons,—Fred'k Conway, Hollis M. Lamb, Andrew McKellar.

Marble Worker,—Andrew E. Clark.

Merchant Tailors,—E. C. Daniels, Wm. Pulvermann, Paul Stevens.

Millinery, Dry and Fancy Goods, dealers in,—Mrs. Olive A. Blaisdell, Miss Mary F. Cleaveland, Mrs. Sarah Fowler, Mrs. Augusta W. Hobbs.

Mutual Store,—Harvey H. Cleaveland.

Notaries Public,—Hiram Bass, N. C. Fletcher, E. M. Wood.

Oakum Factory,—Horatio Alden.

Physicians,—Jos. H. Estabrook, Theo. L. Estabrook, Jona. Huse.

Painters and Glaziers,—G. C. Andrews, Sewall Conant.

Penmanship Teacher,—Silas C. Thomas.

Powder Mills,—Bisbee, Marble & Co.

Plug and Wedge Mill,—Amasa Gould.

Refreshments,—Timo. Fernald, Vinal R. Perkins, Isaac Thomas, Silas C. Thomas.

Rigger,—Nicholas Berry.

Sail Makers,—Berry & Philbrook.

Sash, Blind, and Door Factory,—Perry & Wood.

Saw Mills,—H. Alden and others, Jas. Richards.

Stave Mill,—Augustus Thomas.

Steamboat Agents,—N. B. & S. A. Jones, E. M. Wood.

Tanners and Curriers,—Thorndike, Scott & Co.

Telegraph Operator,—J. H. Estabrook.

Tin Plate Workers, and dealers in Stoves and Tin Wares,—Elijah Hardin, Henry Knight, Moses L. Parker.

Truckmen,—Wm. W. Currier, Joel P. Duffy.

Water Pipe Manufacturer and Layer,—Geo. Collins.

Watch Maker and Jeweller, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,—John L. Locke.

Wheelwrights,—Alex. Farrar, Bezealor Knight.

W. I. Goods, Groceries and Provisions, dealers in,—Jno. H. Curtis, Eph'm F. Howe, Jas. Perry, Silas Piper, jr. Jas. Seward, Jos. C. Stetson, Jos. Stockbridge.

ROCKPORT.

Apothecary,—H. B. Eaton.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public and Insurance Agent,—Nath'l T. Talbot.

Blacksmiths,—Ferd. Hanson, George Sidelinger, Wm. Woltz.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, dealer in,—C. M. Knight.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,—Joel L. Martin, Ezra Merriam.

Cabinet and Ship Wheel Manufacturer,—R. A. Rice.

Carpenters, Master Ship,—Albert Eells, Jno. N. Farnham, Sanford Libby, Jno. Pascal.

Caulkers,—Chas. C. Carey, Jonas Merriam.

Dealers in Groceries, W. I. Goods, Hard Ware, Provisions, and Ship Chandlery,—Carleton, Norwood & Co., David Talbot.

Dealers in Groceries, W. I. Goods and Provisions,—Andrews & Simonton, C. & E. Barrows, A. S. Eells, Hiram Hartford, Alex. Martin, Merriam & Shepherd.

Harness Maker,—C. M. Knight.

Hotel Keeper,—Jno. D. Rust, Rockport House.

Ice, Lime, and Lumber dealers,—Carlton, Rust & Co.

Lime Manufacturers,—C. & E. Barrows, Carleton & Norwood, Hiram Hartford, Merriam & Shepherd, Abner Miller, Jere. McIntire, Austin Sweatland, David Talbot, Christopher Young.

Joiners, House and Ship,—Jno. W. Achorn, Joseph H. Bowers, Alex. Paschal, Alonzo P. Payson.

Livery Stable,—Jno. D. Rust.

Masons,—Edgar Andrews, Joseph Andrews, Oliver Andrews, Wm. Andrews, Wm. Rollins, Chas. Thorndike.

Millinery and Fancy Goods, Dealers in,—Misses Champney & Light.

Milliners and Dress Makers,—Harriet N. & Arethusa T. Barrett.

Painters and Glaziers, — Benj. V. Sumner, Melvill Sumner, C. H. Daily.

Physician, — Hosea B. Eaton.

Refreshment Saloon, — J. G. Carver.

Sail Maker. — Wm. Washburn.

Ship Builders, — Carleton, Norwood & Co., D. Talbot, Christopher Young.

Tailor and Draper, — H. H. Bainbridge.

Telegraph Operator, — C. M. Knight.

Tin Plate Worker and dealer in Tin Ware and Stoves, — J. G. Elkins.

Truckmen, — Alphonzo Corthell, Wm. Corthell, James McLean.

Wheelwright, — Hanson Andrews.

ROCKVILLE.

Blacksmith and Wheelwright, — Stephen Coombs.

Books, Stationery and Medicines, — Alvin R. Hewett.

Boot and Shoe Maker, — Henry Ewell.

Carpenters, House. — Chas. Studley, Henry Ewell.

Cooper Shop, — Stephen Barrows.

Corn, Flour, and Provision dealer, — Otis Wade.

Dry Goods and Provisions, dealer in — Amos Barnes.

Grocer, — David Tolman.

Sash, Blind and Door Factory, — S. & G. S. Barrows.

Stave and Shingle Mill.

Slaughter Houses, — Amos Fisk, Chas. W. Smith.

Tanner, — Otis Wade.

W. I. Goods and Groceries, dealer in, — Elisha Gurney, Albert M. Packard.

WEST-CAMDEN.

Blacksmiths, — Elliot Orberton, William Orberton.

Boot and Shoe Maker, — Hanson Ewell.

Bedstead Factory, — Edward & Miles Leach.

Carpenters, House, — Wm. Achorn, Jas. Blood..

Corn, Flour, W. I. Goods, Groceries and Provisions, dealers in. — Robt. W. Messer, Christopher Young.

Grist-Mill, — E. & M. Leach.

Hotel Keeper, — Calvin Hemenway.

Lime Manufacturers, — Wm. Andrews, Thos. Hemenway, Christopher Young.

Painter, — Rufus S. Blackinton.

Saw-Mills, — Estate of Randall Tolman, Jno. Ingraham.

Slaughter House, — — — Richardson.

Wheelwright, — Josiah Achorn.

SIMONTON'S CORNER.

Lime Manufacturers, — Jos. Allenwood, Jno. Annis, Jr., J. W. Annis, Jno. Brown, Philip Brown, Jno. W. Buzzel, Jos. W. Coombs, Alex. Harrington, Levi Morton, Ab'm Simonton, Wm. P. Simonton, Samuel Simpson.

Saw-Mill, — Jas. Andrews.

Shingle-Mill, — Jas. Andrews.

Stave-Mills, — Jas. Andrews, Jno. Brown.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1859.

Selectmen, — Hiram Bass, Jno. C. Cleaveland, Abel Merriam.

Town Clerk, — Wm. Carleton.

Treasurer, — Jas. Clark.

School Supervisor, — Rev. Edward Freeman.

Representative, — Ephraim K. Smart.

U. S. Revenue Officer, — Geo. B. Moore, Deputy Collector.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE OCCUPIED THE OFFICE
OF POST-MASTER IN

CAMDEN.

Wm. Eaton, from 1794 to 1797. Jno. Hathaway, to 1799. Benj. Cushing, to 1830. Jos. Hall, to 1833. John Eager, to 1837. J. Hall, to 1838. E. K. Smart, to 1841. Hiram Bass, to 1845. E. K. Smart, to ——. Jona. Huse, to 1849. J. W. K. Norwood, to 1853. B. J. Porter, present Post-master.

ROCKPORT.

Silas Piper, 1st; Alex. Martin, 2d; Thos. Spear, 3d; Alex. Martin, 4th, and present Post-master.

ROCKVILLE.

Alvin R. Hewett, Post-master from the time the office was established, until the present time.

WEST-CAMDEN.

Stephen Barrows, 1st; George Norwood, 2d; Calvin Hemenway, 3d, and present Post-master.

APPENDIX.

Extracts relating to the Twenty Associates, as connected with the ante-plantation history of Camden, copied exactly, errors and all, from the *Boston Chronicle*, from Monday, Dec. 26, 1768, to Monday, Jan. 2, 1769.

"PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors, commonly called *the Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire company*, owners of an 100,000 acres of land laying East of St. George's River, did at their meeting, Sept. 6, 1766, levy a tax of 10s on each twentieth or whole share; and at their meeting, April 13, 1767, levied a further tax of 10s on each twentieth, and at their meeting, Nov. 19, 1767, levied a further tax of 2s on each twentieth, making on the whole, £5,4s, lawful money on each twentieth or whole share; a considerable portion of the above taxes are yet unpaid. This is therefore, to notify the delinquent Proprietors, that so much of their interest in the aforesaid lands will be sold by Public Auction as will be necessary for discharging the taxes greeable to the Province Law in six months from the date thereof, unless prevented by payment.

"By order of the Proprietors.

"NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk."

"WHEREAS, *the Proprietors of a Tract of Land just below St. George's River, commonly called the Twenty Associates of the Lincolnshire company, are owners of several whole shares and parts of shares in common, each*

whole share containing upwards of 5000 acres. This is to give public Notice, that one of these whole, viz:—No. 17, originally owned by John Oulton, Esq.; will be sold at public Auction, at the *Bunch of Grapes in Boston*, on the 17th day of Jan. next, between 12 and 1 o'clock, if not sold at private sale before, agreeable to the Proprietors' vote at their meeting 14th instant. For further particulars enquire of

“NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

“N. B. The proprietors aforesaid, are now settling a township called Camden, on part of the above said land, situated and measuring six miles on the ocean, and includes two very good harbors, the land is good, well wooded and watered, several fine settlers' lots, containing 120 acres are yet to be given away upon the most reasonable terms of settlement, to any good person inclining to settle in a pleasant part of the country, with good neighbors.

“The right and title to these lands are not disputed by any, the settlers performing the proprietors' conditions, are to have a good warrantee deed of their lots. For further particulars enquire as above.

“Dec. 15, 1768.”

In a letter recently received from Cyrus Eaton, Esq., we are led to believe that the tradition mentioned on page 53, relating to the town of Hope being thus named by accident, is incorrect, as he says, while once looking over the Knox papers, he found facts which proved that it was thus named by the Twenty Associates intentionally.

Mr. Eaton, in alluding to the mention we make, on page 76, to “Federal Representative,” truly says, that, “Though the friends and opponents of the new Constitution soon became distinguished by the terms Federal and Anti-Federal, yet the term ‘Federal Representative,’ and ‘Fed-

eral Government,' were also used in no invidious or party sense in contra-distinction to 'State Representatives,' and 'State Governments,' as we still speak of the Federal Constitution, &c."

On page 69, we spoke of a law relating to the warning of persons out of town. We have since found that such law was in force in Massachusetts, as early as 1692, and that it was in operation until Feb. 11, 1794.

On pages 20 and 21, we relate a tradition concerning the death of Gen. Waldo. In the fifth volume of the Maine Historical Collections, (issued from the press since such was written,) is Gov. Pownall's private journal of his voyage from Boston to Penobscot river, in 1759, from which, and the marginal note appended by Jos. Williamson, Esq., of Belfast, we find positive proof that Gen. Waldo did not die while in a boat, but while upon the land.

ERRATA.

On page 22, 11th line from top, read 100,000, instead of 100,100.

On page 38, seventh line from bottom, read *effected* instead of affected.

On page 41, fifteenth line from bottom, read *Burton* instead of Benton.

On page 63, tenth line from top, read *as*, in place of a.

On page 127, in marginal note, read *circumstance* instead of circumstances.

The military troubles mentioned on page 163, belong to the period of 1833, on the 159th page, instead of 1837.

On page 174, make the sentence to read "Also the flag staff," *since placed* "in front of Dr. Estabrook's office," &c.

On page 195, fourteenth line from top, read *ordained* in place of installed.

In the marginal note on page 211, read *before* "the conclusion of the war," instead of "at."

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